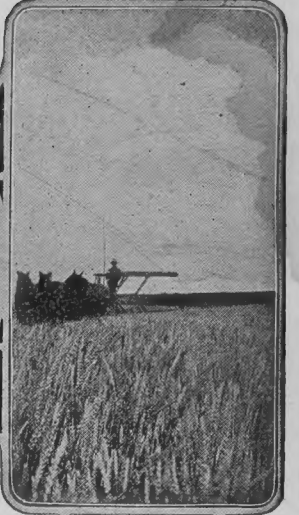


Vol. 30

The NOR'WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No. 8

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



John Deere Engine Plows

With Quick Detachable Shares

Insist on an Engine
Plow with the
John Deere
Quick
Detachable Shares.



With Quick Detachable Shares

Furnished on rod or
moldboard breaker
bottoms or on
stubble bottoms.

Don't waste
the valuable time
of a big plowing outfit
changing shares
the old way.



But one bolt to
remove.
Saves 80 per cent.
of time in
changing Shares



See this bolt

It's the only one you
have to remove



SIZES :

John Deere Little Engine Plow
4 and 6 Bottoms

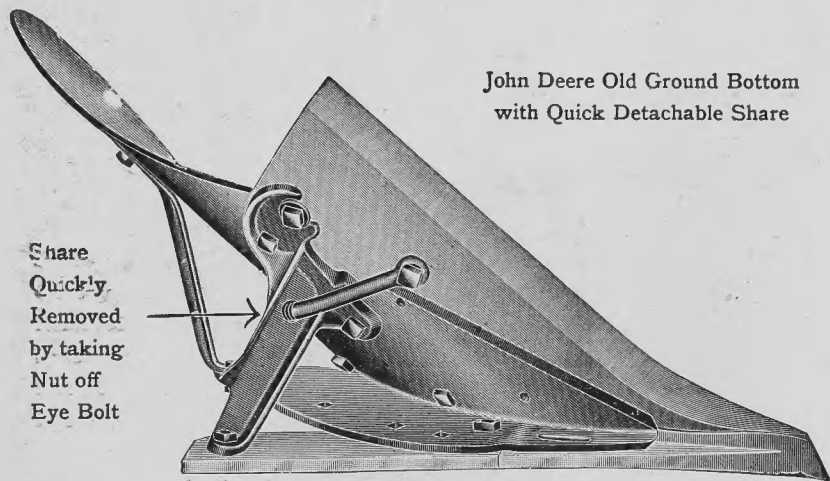
John Deere Jr. Engine Plow
6 and 8 Bottoms

John Deere Sr. Engine Plow
8 and 10 Bottoms

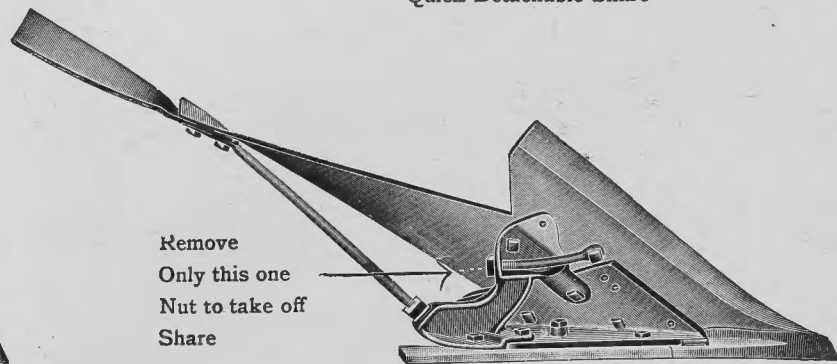
John Deere Big Engine Plow
10, 12 and 14 Bottoms

With Quick Detachable Shares

Ask your John Deere Dealer about these plows, or write us for Engine Plow Book. This book contains all available valuable information on Engine Plowing.



John Deere Old Ground Bottom
with Quick Detachable Share



John Deere Breaker Bottom equipped with
Quick Detachable Share

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

John Deere One Man Engine Plow

Operated from Engine Cab or Platform by Engineer

One Man Operates Both Plow and Engine

Three, Four or Five Bottom

The John Deere Engine Plow shown in this add is an ideal proposition for those who want a small one man outfit.

It works perfectly behind any small tractor that requires only one man to operate.

And the operator of engine handles plow without any assistance, because the lifting lever is just as handy for him as controlling levers of engine.

Combined with a small tractor this plow makes a very handy outfit which is economical to operate and conveniently used in comparatively small fields.

It will save money and time if substituted for horse drawn plows.

Engine of course, can be used for other purposes besides plowing. It is a general purpose farm power.

Handles Very Easy

When plow is leveled and rear shoe set for plowing, the lifting lever is the only one that needs to be touched till land is finished. This lever extends far enough forward so engineer can operate it conveniently from engine platform.

Remember this plow has no platform and that it is not necessary to step down from the engine when raising bottoms.

In raising plow wheels crank backward, giving practically a power lift when engine is running.

Besides this, powerful lifting springs assist lifting lever.

The John Deere Engine Plow for Small Tractors is sold regularly with four bottoms, but it can be converted into a three or five bottom plow as conditions require.

To make a three bottom plow, remove rear beam and bottom and substitute blind beam which supports land axle and clevis frame.

To make a five, attach fifth beam and bottom, also attach shoe to fifth beam.

This ability to increase or decrease number of bottoms is important.

For example, in heavy breaking the engine may not be able to handle more than three bottoms, while in loose stubble ground it may pull five easily.

Deep Suck Quick Detachable Shares

These are not ordinary shares with the nose turned down. They are specially built for our engine plows and are very durable.

Quick detachable feature is a big advantage because it saves at least 80% of time ordinarily required to change shares on an engine plow. This means a lot—especially when in a hurry.

Simply remove one nut to take off share. This nut is easy to get at and holds share more securely than when held to frog by four bolts in customary way.



John Deere Jumbo Grub Breaker

For Use with Traction Engines

Built for Heavy, Stony, Grubby, Poplar or Other Brush Lands.

There are many localities, especially in the Northwest, where there are large areas covered with grubs and it is desired to use an engine instead of horses for breaking. This requires a specially built plow of great strength.

And that is what the JOHN DEERE JUMBO Grub Breaker is.

It has the strength, turns a 24 inch furrow, cuts off all roots to depth of furrow and throws them out so that it is easy to clear the land.

It stands to reason that it is much more economical to clear a piece of brush land in this way, because the work is more rapidly done: all the roots are cut off deep enough to prevent sprouting and the ground is well plowed at the same time.

All Steel—Has Great Strength.

The beam, levers, lever ratchets, clevis wheels, axles, handles and all other parts are made of high grade steel.

The fact is, the Jumbo Breaker is so strong that it will stand the pull of a high-powered engine without straining or breaking—you know what this means.

Specially Constructed Beam

Instead of being one solid piece, the beam is made of three heavy flat steel bars securely bolted together.

This makes a very strong beam and permits the two outside bars to be shaped so that one supports the moldboard and the other the landside.

Fore-Carriage Insures Steady Running

Two large, wide-tired steel wheels mounted on strong steel axles support front end of beam and steady the Plow when at work.

Also axles operate with levers to regulate depth, level the plow and raise it out of the ground.

Extra Heavy Standing Cutter

This cutter is held to beam by a strong clamp and is drilled at heel to receive share point—a great protection to share.



Clevis Gives High or Low Hitch.

By referring to illustration, you will see that by inverting clevis a high hitch is obtained.

Clevis as shown gives a medium or low hitch.

Inverted, it gives a medium to high hitch.

Write us for further information about either or both of these plows

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

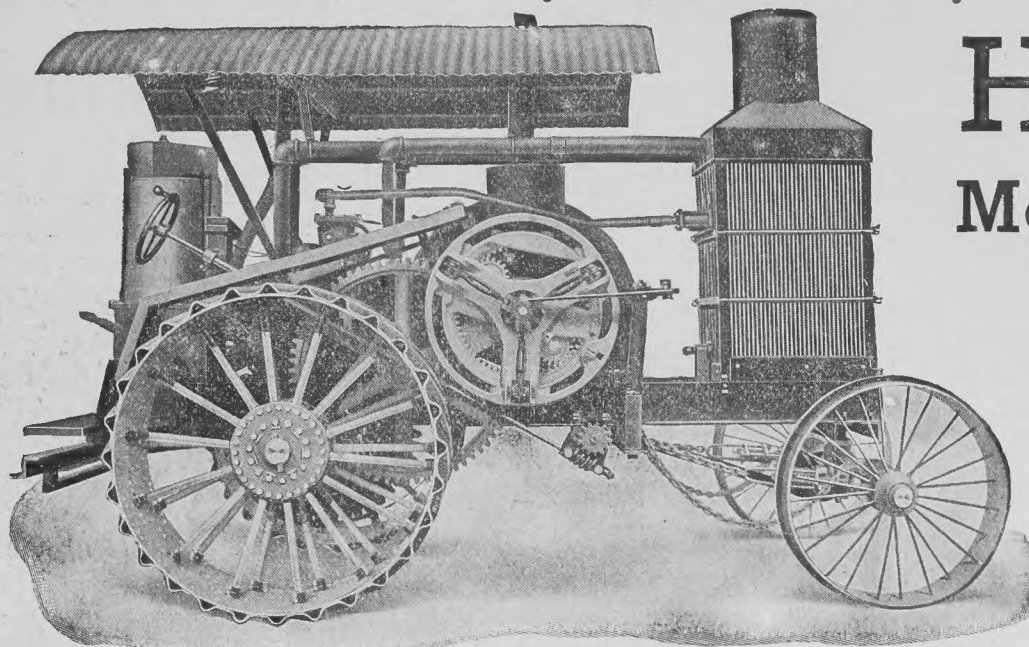
Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

Farming for a Living—Or for a Fortune?

You may scrape up a living with a two-horse sulky; but to reach every dollar the land contains you must work with a



Hart-Parr Modern Farm Horse

in place of the old nags

DO you know that the result of your farming operations for 1911 will entirely depend on how you handle your field work during the next few weeks. Whether a quarter section or ten thousand acres—horse flesh cannot overtake the work and horse-power is insufficient to get the plowing depth—to do the drill, disc work and packing to time, and so well done that every kernel sown shall have its fair chance to germinate, with the soil moisture secured against excessive drouth.

THINK OF THE SAVING! The Hart-Parr takes no longer to start its day's work than it takes to wind up the alarm clock. No flues to clean, no ashes to rake out, no steam to get up and broken or leaky pipes to fuss with. No fire risks as there are no sparks to set fire to stacks or stubble or the outfit itself. You don't need a fireman with a Hart-Parr and you do away with water and fuel waggons, water boy, fuel boy and the horses. Every item of expense stops the moment the engine stops.

The daily feed of the HART-PARR is the cheapest grade of Kerosene, costing 9c. to 10c. a gallon less than Gasoline.

Send a postal card for full information about this WORLDS GREATEST WORK HORSE to the

HART-PARR CO. 28 Main St. Portage La Prairie, Man.

THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary Agents for Alberta

SILVER STAR Engine Kerosene THE BEST FUEL FOR Oil Burning Engines

Recommended by the Hart-Parr and Rumely Companies

Price at Branch Stations
On Basis of Winnipeg Price
Plus Carload Freight

12c

Per Imperial Gallon
In Steel Barrels or Bulk
F.O.B. Winnipeg

If Ordered in Wood Barrels Price will be
3c. per Gallon more

\$1.60 Allowed for Empty Wooden Barrel
Returned to Winnipeg

ALSO

Distillate Fuel Oil and Engine Gasoline

High Grade Lubricating Oils and Greases

Carried in Stock at 200 Tank and Warehouse Stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

For Prices at our Branch Station nearest you, Write to Office of

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 30. No. 8.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 20, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Marketing Live Stock at Winnipeg.

The Nor'-West Farmer Gets First-Hand Information from Shippers—Larger Yards, a Public Abattoir, More Competition in Buying and Improved Train Service wanted—Prices and Treatment have Improved the Past Year—Variety of Opinions Expressed in Answer to Questions.

During the past two months the Nor'-West Farmer has been gathering opinions and data on the question of marketing live stock at Winnipeg. We have written to many of the 400 more or less regular shippers to the Winnipeg market, submitting a list of questions for them to answer, and have received a reply from the most of those to whom we wrote.

These letters confirm for the most part the statements commonly heard about the unsatisfactory conditions which surround the marketing of meat animals in this country. The complaint is general about slow train service and long waits at Winnipeg before stock can be unloaded. From the information which we have received, the average number of miles per hour made by trains with stock is not far from 12. The average minimum speed given by our correspondents was 9 miles per hour, and the average maximum a little over 13. Many stated a definite speed of, say, 9½, 10, 13 miles, etc., while many others would give the number of miles per hour travelled as from, say, 9½ to 11, 13 to 18, 7 to 13, 12 to 20, 8 to 16 miles, etc. One shipper, at Yorkton, who has been shipping for nine years, said the average number of miles per hour would run from 6 to 7, while a Spring Coulee, Alta., shipper put it at 18 miles per hour, which had been his experience. With one or two exceptions, there was dissatisfaction expressed with the long waits in the yards at Winnipeg before stock could be unloaded from the cars. In response to the question covering this point, we give a number of answers:—

Long Waits at Winnipeg.

Question—"As a rule, how long do you have to wait in Winnipeg before unloading?" Answers:—"Most unreasonable periods at times;" "3 to 5 hours—have been 12;" "2 to 6 hours—a whole day once last spring;" "4 to 24 hours;" "1 to 5 hours;" "no trouble

about unloading;" "12 hours mostly;" "1 to 3 hours;" "1 to 2 hours;" "4 hours;" "1 to 5 hours;" "1 hour;" "3 to 7 hours;" "7 to 12 hours;" "9 to 10 hours;" "4 to 12 hours;" "12 to 14 hours;" "6 to 10 hours;" "1 to 12 hours;" "1 to 4 hours, sometimes 10 hours;" "5 to 12 hours;" "1 to 6 hours;" and so on. This shows the general tenor of the answer. The responses to our letters of inquiry came from men who have been in the shipping business for from 2 to 20 years, so the statements made should be with some degree of authority. The longest waits are recorded from shippers over the C.N.R., as their cars have to be transferred from the C.N.R. tracks to the C.P.R., and this often takes a lot of time.

Shrinkage of Animals.

The shrinkage on shipments from Alberta seems to be from 100 to 125 pounds per head on steers. One shipper said 150 pounds per head on steers shipped from Spring Coulee. Others put it at from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per car. Cattle shipped 250 to 300 miles will shrink almost as much as cattle coming from Alberta or Western Saskatchewan. It is the first 24 to 30 hours that counts most. Cattle shipped 50 to 75 miles will lose 4 to 6 per cent. in weight, and these shrinkages are also given by many shippers 200 miles or more out of Winnipeg. A Cartwright, Man., shipper, stated that the shrinkage on hogs would run up as high as 1,000 pounds per 70 head in being shipped a distance of 148 miles. A cattle slipper from Halbrite, Sask., put the shrinkage at 1,500 pounds per car. A Prince Albert shipper said 100 pounds per head from that point to Winnipeg. A shipper from Buchanan, Sask., 318 miles from Winnipeg, put the shrinkage on hog shipments at 10 per cent.; it ran as high as 20 per cent. once in the winter time. A Maple Creek, Sask., shipper placed the shrinkage on cattle at 100 pounds per animal. From



Grain fed Steers from the Carman District, photographed in Winnipeg Stock Yards about two weeks ago. These were well finished and would be classed as "good to choice light weight butcher steers." They would weigh about 1000 lbs. each and sell for around \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt. Marketed now these steers would make about \$57 each. Sold last fall they would bring about \$23 to \$25 each.

the many letters received it is evident that the matter of shrinkage will depend much on the length of time on the road and the condition of the stock when shipped.

As to Prices.

In answering the question, "Considering all conditions of the trade, do you think the prices paid on the Winnipeg market reasonably fair?" a great variety of opinions was expressed. We may give some of the answers received:—"Have been very well satisfied;" "on the whole, no;" "no;" "no;" "no, I don't;" "at certain times of the year the prices are fair, but in the fall, after the Eastern buyers have left, the Winnipeg buyers are very unfair; they take advantage of every opportunity to delay, hinder, and by various tricks compel the poor devil of a shipper to shift as best he can, until his patience is gone, when he will have to sell at a loss. I have been told by buyers, 'Now, sell to your Eastern buyers;' "yes;" "with regard to hogs, yes; our shipments have been mostly hogs;" "conditions have been improving the past two years, but they are not altogether satisfactory yet;" "sometimes they are and sometimes not;" "buyers pay right prices just when they have to;" "yes, I am satisfied;" "no, not high enough by 50 cents per cwt.;" "no; have not shipped to Winnipeg for four years on account of conditions ruling;" "at the present time, yes;" "no;" "I think so, generally; at times a little low;" "seems to be fair;" "it is getting better;" "yes;" "yes;" "not according to the East;" "up until recent dates, prices have been quite unfair;" "sometimes prices are fair, but at other times they are much below market value;" "no; sometimes a hold-up to shippers from a distance;" "yes, excepting when there is a heavy run;" "have been able to do better elsewhere."

Our readers may form their own conclusions from the above answers, which are very representative of the whole lot received.

As regards Winnipeg prices, there is less complaint at the present time and for the past year than was heard a few years ago. Low prices prevail in the fall, during the heavy runs, when the packers are over-stocked. But the men who ship good stuff have made little complaint of recent dates.

Improvements Needed.

Most interesting were the answers to the following question: "What do you think is needed in order to put the marketing of live stock at Winnipeg on a more satisfactory basis?" Generally speaking, the answers might be summed up in these words:—"Better train service, better yard accommodation at both Winnipeg and country points, and more

competition among the buyers at Winnipeg."

Extracts from a few of the letters received will give an idea of what the shippers want, in answer to the above question:—

"Better stock yards, more independent buyers, and more favorable railway accommodation."

From a Minnedosa shipper—"The railway companies do not give live stock the preference they should; there is usually a delay of from three to six hours at Minnedosa, and one and one-half hours at Portage la Prairie. There should be a limit to the number of cars in a train. Stock trains or trains carrying a number of stock cars should be run at a maximum speed, and should not have to pick up cars of dead freight at every station along the line; of course, the Winnipeg yards are too small at certain seasons of the year. As a man's stock is his own until it is sold, he would be a fool to sell off-car weights if his stock had been on the cars over a certain length of time, say 5 hours."

"All stock to be fed and watered before being sold."

"Less monopoly and more independent buyers on the market who are not in the beef ring."

"Too many of the stock yards in the country places are not fit to put live stock in. There is often no shelter and no water. Regarding the train service, it is cruelty to ship animals the way we do. I have had stock on the train for two days with no feed or water. At Winnipeg is the only place in the West fit to unload stock. I ship from Weyburn and other places along the Soo line. At Weyburn when you order cars you never know when you will get them. At Estevan is the worst place along the line."

"Allow shippers to unload and weigh when they sell."

"Most of the discontent felt by farmers is because they do not understand the conditions they are up against."

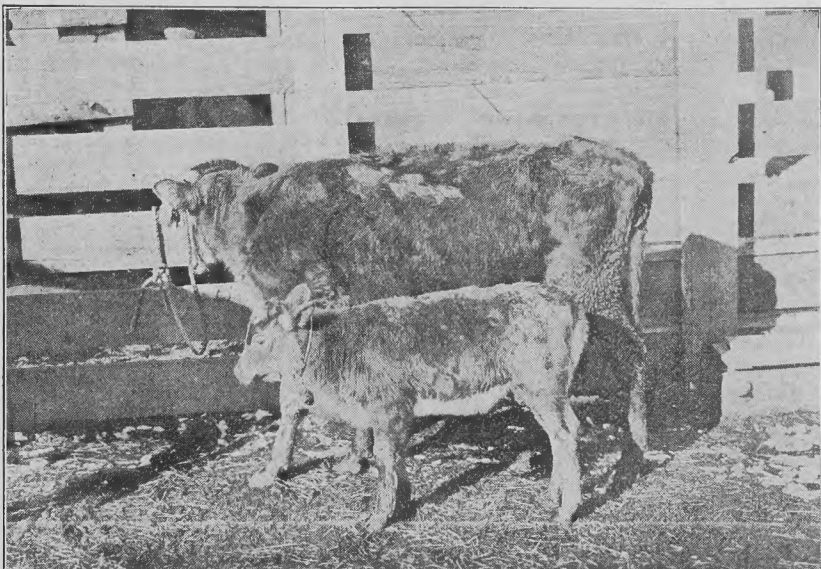
"I think that if the reciprocity agreement with the United States goes into effect conditions will be improved."

"Better yards, a line of unloading chutes on the north side, a line of loading chutes on the south side, a lot more covered pens, all stock to be handled better and a whole lot quicker."

"We want public stock yards and a public abattoir. I might say that I am going out of the stock business until there is some change in the selling end. As it is, the combine has a cinch."

"Larger yards and more competition."

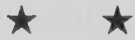
"A union stock yards, where all railroads will deliver stock cars direct to the yards immediately upon arrival at Winnipeg, and that abominable transfer



This is an illustration of the way not to do it. This photo was taken in the Winnipeg Stock Yards. The heifer was bred too young, was starved and stunted and small. Then she was shipped just at calving time. What could have been the idea of sending such a beast to market is hard to see.

Sawyer-Massey Line

The Short, Straight,
sure line to permanent
success is along the
Sawyer-Massey line.



If you are after the profits,
this is the line that will lead
you most quickly and most
certainly to the last dollar you
can take out of the land.

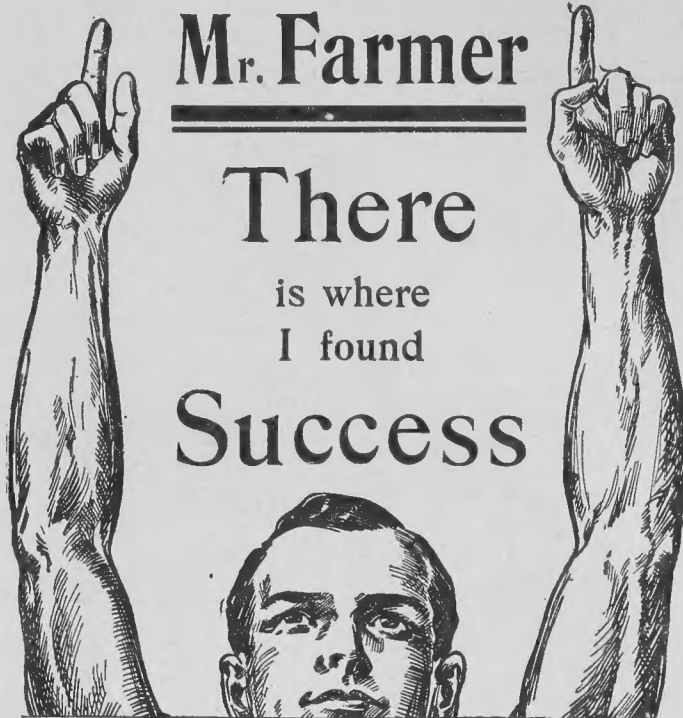


Mr. Farmer

There

is where
I found

Success



The Successful Line
---the line that means
increased profit every
day you use it---the
Sawyer-Massey line.

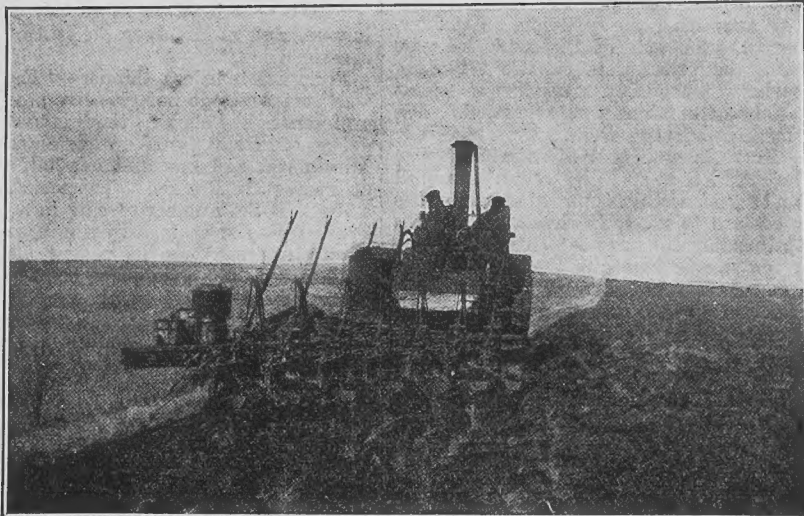


Become one of the many more
than satisfied, enthusiastic and
successful owners and operators
of our machines.

There is no royalty on success
after you have got a **Sawyer-**
Massey Outfit.



Write us for the advice of men—men who know from practical experience what our goods are
and what they will do. After all, that's what counts. **RESULTS** talk for us all the time.

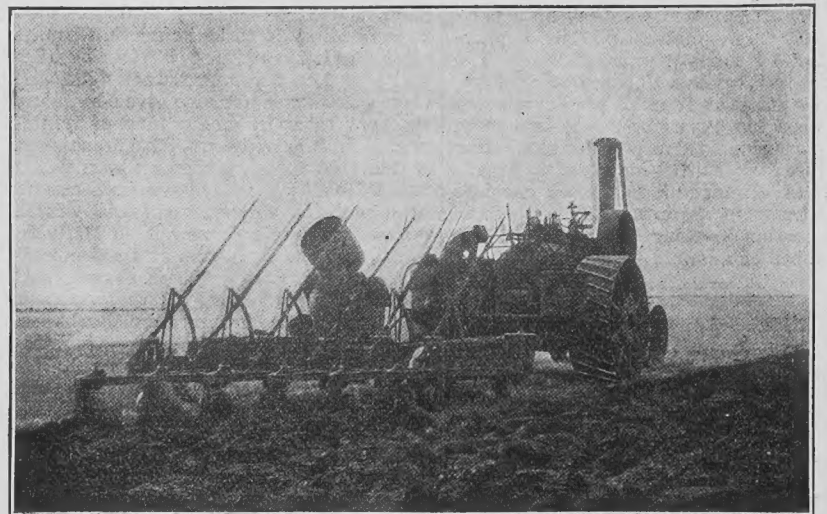


Sawyer—Massey Outfit of Donald McInnes, McDonald Man.

DO YOU WANT
A PLOWING ENGINE?

We have them in five sizes: 22-25 h.p. Simple Cylinders
and 27-30-32 Compound Cylinders.

WE HAVE SATISFIED
THESE MEN---
WE CAN SATISFY YOU!



Sawyer—Massey Outfit of W. A. Kilgour, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Are You Looking for a Thresher?

We have carefully studied the needs of this country, and have built accordingly. **WE REPEAT WE CAN SATISFY YOU** with either the **GREAT WEST**, built in seven sizes. **THE DAISY** in two sizes, especially built for Gasoline Engine Power—the **ECLIPSE**, a small machine in one size, for small Gasoline Engine, or Horse Power.

Now What About Gasoline Engines?

We have two of them. The latest and most up-to-date Gas Engines built in the United States and Great Britain, the "OHIO TRACTOR" and the "BRITISH COLONIAL" or **MARSHALL ENGINE**.

WRITE US FOR FURTHER DETAILS. You can't know too much about the goods we manufacture and sell.
YOU WANT VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. WE GIVE IT TO YOU. Let us hear from you.

Sawyer-Massey Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

"Great West" Plows

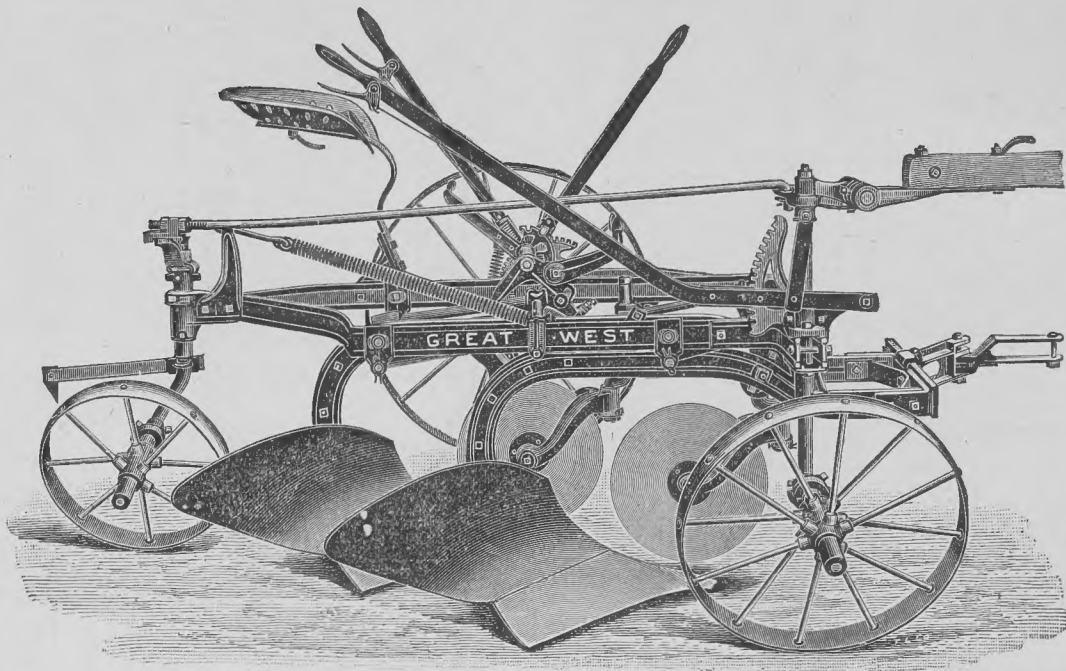
**GANGS: 12 in. and 14 in.
SULKY: 16 in.**

Lift higher than others.

Ample clearance for trash.

Four point test for beams.

Runs Steady.



Shape of boards ensures cleaning perfectly in all soils.

Beam bracing runs down into rear plow head.

Our Local Agent will demonstrate this Plow to you.

Massey-Harris Company, Limited

Branches: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

Local Agencies: Everywhere.

system banished into oblivion." From a Buchanan, C.N.R., Sask., shipper.

"A proper yard for caring for stock, so that they can be fed and watered properly before weighing and selling." "Union stock yards and a public abattoir."

"More competition and better accommodation for stock. A competent man, that has had experience, should be appointed by the government and given power to make the C.P.R. furnish accommodation."

"Better runs between here and Winnipeg; keener buying at the yards; and better accommodation at the transfer."

"Union stock yards and closed-in sheds to shelter the stock in severe weather."

"Union stock yards and less delay at the transfer from C.N.R. to C.P.R."

"Better yards, more room and more competition. The abattoir men made a big haul in beef this year. They bought live cattle in for 3 to 3½ cents live weight last fall, and are now asking 10 to 10¾ cents dressed. What we want is to feed and water our cattle in Winnipeg before selling, which will put them in the same shape as the farmer has

them when we go to buy. The C.P.R. gives only two or three cars of stock on a train a very poor run mostly."

"Union stock yards. We have never considered the Winnipeg yards a good market; in fact, we have never taken anything there unless it was sold before loading, or else have had it billed through to Toronto to protect ourselves. In this way we have sometimes been able to secure a better price. If not, we went on to Toronto, and have always received the best of treatment and satisfactory prices there. We have rejected offers in Winnipeg and done better by going on."

"We think Winnipeg should have a public abattoir. We have been treated well by the C.P.R. as regards live stock shipments."

"A union stock yards and facilities for loading and unloading at the same time."

"Union stock yards and public abattoir under government control."

"All cattle to be fed and watered before weighing."

"More packing houses."

"Yards adequate for the business, with railroad facilities for handling cattle into and out of the yards at the same time."

"New stock yards and some competition."

"Certainly larger yards. I do not see that anything but more competition can improve market conditions. A lot of the cattle marketed at Winnipeg are poor stuff and high prices should not be expected for them."

Facts of Interest.

The above, in substance, is a brief summary of the correspondence which we have received relative to the question of live stock shipments and the Winnipeg market. The canvass has not been thorough, but many facts of interest are here presented. For the past year or so buyers have been allowing shippers to feed and water their shipments before selling, i.e., some buyers have. Many of our correspondents have written that the buyers are not always willing to allow this privilege, but the fact remains that much stock cattle is bought that way at the present time. Much is expressed in the following statement from a Saskatchewan correspondent, who made shipments to Winnipeg for the first time last year:—"One thing I noticed last year

was that a new shipper stood a poor chance of getting as good a price for his stuff as a shipper who was known and who had been shipping for some time. The old shippers were able to sell much quicker than the new ones." For this very reason we have always encouraged farmers supporting independent commission salesmen. The new shipper is not "onto the ropes," and is handicapped in many ways when it comes to selling his shipment.

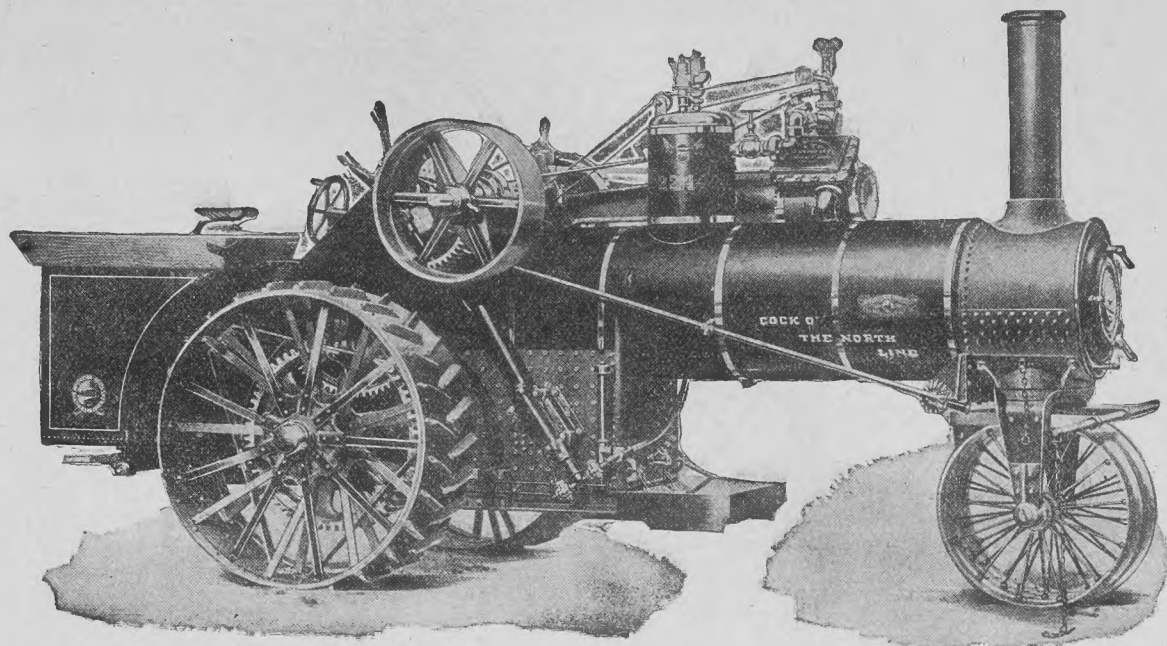
Many things are needed to make the Winnipeg live stock market a satisfactory one. The C.P.R. have given out the information that they are this season going to improve their yards considerably by the addition of more pens, shelter and more loading and unloading chutes. At the same time the provincial Public Markets Board, referred to on page 505, is proceeding apace in endeavoring to get under way a publicly owned stock yards for Winnipeg or St. Boniface. Stock raisers and shippers alike will welcome the improvements which these developments forecast.



Seeding Barley on the farm of W. F. Miller, three miles north of Portage la Prairie, Man.

Prosperity Follows the Plow

The More Plows the More Prosperity



Did You Get That?

Here it is in a nut shell. The more power the more plows. The more efficient the engine the less the cost of pulling the plows, therefore, the greater your net profits.

Does that look reasonable to you? Sure it does. It is nothing more or less than good hard common sense. Now the question is what make of an engine is the most efficient?

If you want the most efficiency you want an engine that has a large boiler, you want a boiler that has the proper amount of heating surface. You want a boiler that has the proper combustion so that you get the full benefit of the fuel you burn. You want an engine mounted on the boiler that is properly designed, one that will do the most work with the least amount of steam. You want the alignment of the engine to be constructed so as to cause the least possible amount of friction. You want the shafting and gearing strong enough to stand the most severe strains and not break, that you do not have to propel tons of cast iron that is not absolutely needed. The gearing must be strong enough to stand the pull and they must also have the proper pitch so as to assure you that they will wear well.

You must have each part just right. Each part must be fitted by a master mechanic to assure perfect fit and alignment.

The American-Abell Special Plowing Engines

are designed, fitted and assembled by masters of the art, they are of an original design and equipped with all the latest improvements to be found on any up-to-date Plowing engine in sizes from twenty-two to thirty-two horse power, rear mount or stub axle. AMERICAN-ABELL Special Plowing Engines are built to plow and will plow, and prosperity will be sure to follow the plow if you use the AMERICAN-ABELL Real Plowing Engine.

Our catalogue will explain, write for it.

Our Creed: "We believe honest goods can be sold to honest people by honest methods"

American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., Limited

Western Selling Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

Toronto

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

We represent Advance Thresher Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins P.O., Minn.



Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Do the Work Well.

In the busy spring season the main thing with some farmers is to try and get his seeding done before the neighbours have finished. This may be all right, but usually the man who takes the time to put a little extra work on his fields at seeding time has more wheat to haul to the elevator in the fall.

Raising Horse Fodder on New Breaking.

B. W., Saskatchewan, asks:—"I have a farm in this province, still unbroken, and would like to get some cultivated fodder this year, so that I may avoid swamp fever among my Clydesdale horses, which I find often results from feeding swamp hay. Can you suggest any crop for this purpose on new breaking? Brome does well in the district, but the soil is rich and brome is difficult to exterminate."

Reply by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Mani-

Provincial Plowing Match.

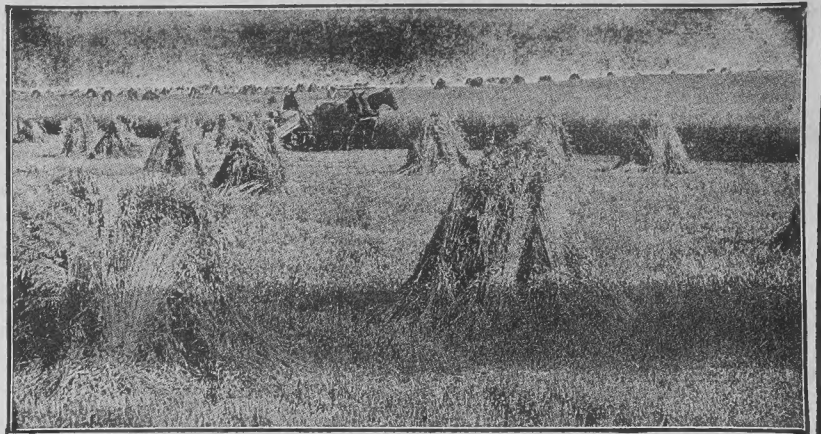
Fred H. Carroll, secretary for the plowing match at Carroll, Man., writes: "The provincial plowing match will be held at Carroll on June 15, 1911. Entries for the championship cup, donated by Lieut.-Governor McMillan, must be from members of agricultural societies holding annual plowing matches, must be signed by the president and secretary of the same, and be in the hands of the secretary not less than a week before the match. This is provided for by the rules laid down by the trustees of the cup.

"This match is without doubt the largest and best patronized of any held in Manitoba. Despite rain and unfavourable conditions last year, there were 40-plows and over 1,500 people in attendance at the contest. This year we hope to hold out extra inducement to plowmen from a distance. Our bills, which will be out June 1st, will give full particulars. For any other information write the secretary."

The Seed Bed for Cereals.

Almost every farmer in Western Canada knows that before any soil can produce a crop, there are three conditions of environment which must exist in the soil, and upon these three conditions largely depend the strength of germination, the yield of the crop and the quality of the grain produced. These conditions are the presence of moisture, air and heat.

Knowing the importance of these con-



Cutting Brome for Seed and Hay in Western Canada

BROME GRASS—*Bromus Inermis*—the surest grass for all conditions of the West, moist or dry, light or heavy soil, cold or heat, yielding heavy crops for hay, affording early and late pasture, and filling the land with root growth, so essential, especially on light or long-worked soils, for succeeding grain crops. It has a fault, being somewhat hard to get out of the ground, when firmly established. This however, can be overcome by ordinary, proper methods. Our stock is choice, being grown in Saskatchewan by most reliable parties. Sow 14 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price for best seed \$14.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—Native of our Western Prairies,—many growers prefer it, makes grand hay. Price, Fancy seed \$16.20 per 100 lbs., bag included.

TIMOTHY—Medium and low grades are plentiful enough this season, but really choice lots were never before so scarce. Our "Marten" grade is the best seed in every way. Price \$15.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.

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BREWER TWO ROWED-BARLEY—Messrs. Garton's introduction. 10 bushels \$14.00, bags included.

FLAX—We are sold out of PREMOST but have a very choice stock of the COMMON variety. For FREEDOM FROM WEEDS and good germination our flax is the best in the West and worth more money than we ask for it. Write for prices.

Railways give half rates on grain and grasses to the grower.

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Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."

Booklet 2—"Rape Its Uses and How to Grow It."

Booklet 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."

Booklet 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms."

Booklet 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."

Booklet 6—"Lawns—How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

Booklet 7—"Flax, Its Advantages and How to Raise it."

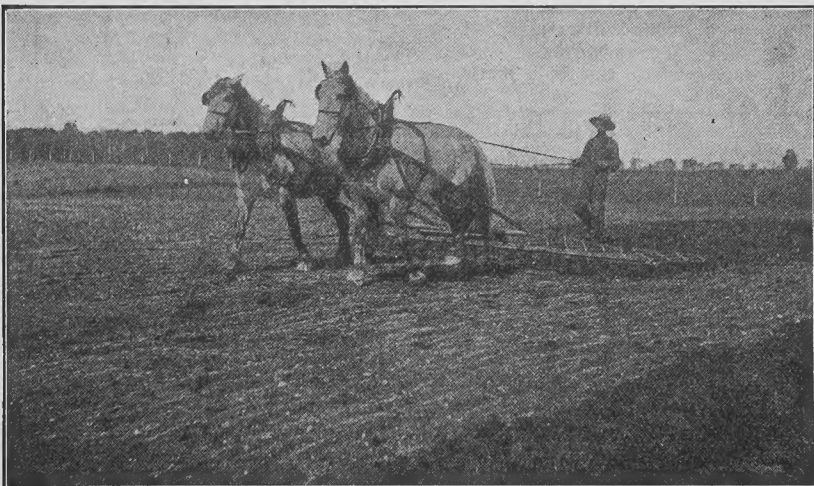
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Selected Tested Seeds for Western Canada

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WINNIPEG.



The Drag Harrow still continues to be one of the most serviceable implements on the Farm.

toba Agricultural College.—As a rule it is not advisable to sow a crop of any kind on newly broken land, unless at one time covered with scrub or timber. But in an exceptional case like yours I would suggest that you break as early as possible, then disc and sow oats to be fed in the sheaf. I would not expect the yield to be large or the fodder very choice, but, as you say, it would be preferred to running the risk of disease among your valuable horses when fed with swamp hay.

In Manitoba we usually find oats sown on newly broken land very rusty, but there is not so much danger of this in your province. Be sure to give the land the best possible tillage; otherwise the grain will germinate badly.

It is just possible that you might get a catch with timothy and western rye grass when sown with the oats on new breaking. As a rule, however, grass seeds succeed best after the land has been in crop for a few years. Under the conditions prevailing in your district, I think you are wise in not sowing brome grass.

A recent despatch from Lethbridge states that the strike among the coal men may shorten the coal supply for plowing engines.

Now that work on the land is again beginning, remember that a dollar saved by using the oilcan is just as good as any other dollar. Almost all kinds of machinery need oil—frequently applied.

ditions, and the requirements of a germinating seed, and a young developing plant, it is within the power of the farmer to produce an ideal seed bed each season. Of course, no hard and fast rule can be laid down for the cultivation of soils, as each locality has its peculiar soil, of different physical structure, and various climatic conditions effect the necessary cultivation of some soils, but one rule applies to all localities in the West and can never be changed, and that is that an ideal seed bed is the same wherever you think of it. Entirely different methods may necessarily be followed to secure this end, but when the results are obtained they are identical.

We must remember also, that fertile soils contain the elements of plant food; nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium in large enough quantities to produce good crops continuously, but Nature has these stored in an insoluble form, which prevents the wasting and leaching away of these elements, and insures the permanency of soil fertility, if man will do his part toward maintaining its tilth and fertility.

The changing of these insoluble compounds into more soluble forms for the use of plants is brought about by the action of weathering agents and soil bacteria. The latter is the most important agent and doubly so, as the work and activity of these bacteria are increased by the presence of suitable amounts of moisture, air and heat.

Herein, then, lies the object and principle of cultivation. To put the soil in such a physical condition as to obtain

and maintain suitable moisture for the seed and growing plant; to allow of a moderate circulation of air, which will remove any excess of water and thus warm the soil.

In preparing land for cereals the problem of obtaining ideal conditions is confined to the upper few inches of soil, commonly known as the seed bed. This seed bed for wheat and other cereals should be fine and not deep, as the soil directly beneath the seed should be firm in order that the water may be brought directly to the seed, from the lower strata of soil by capillary action.

Once it has reached the seed it should be held there for use and not allowed to evaporate into the air which only happens when the surface of the soil is loose and coarse.

This latter process is probably where fifty per cent. of the rainfall in our prairie country is lost without being of any value to our farm crops.

Consequently the surface soil should be pulverized thoroughly and form a loose earth blanket which not only prevents evaporation of moisture, but offers a splendid medium through which the young shoots can grow rapidly to the air and sunshine.

While deep, loose cultivation is advantageous to some crops, it is the very system to be avoided for spring grains, especially in this country with its generally dry climate, as it allows too much air to penetrate the soil; dries it out almost before the seed is germinated; breaks off the capillary action away below the roots of the plant, and leaves the crop entirely dependent upon the season's rainfall for its water supply. The avoidance of these difficulties, in average years, throughout the West, cannot be relied upon as a safe speculation. The farmer, then, should consider more seriously the importance of good cultivation and a knowledge of the principles underlying the processes of tillage and thereby perform those operations in the most profitable manner.

How to Prepare a Good Seed Bed.

Speaking in general, wheat and oats are the staple crops of this country, and the usual custom is to have wheat follow summer fallow, and then either wheat or oats, or probably both to follow before re-summer fallowing.

For wheat, fall plowing has proven better than spring plowing, and this should be done not less than four inches deep as early as possible after harvest, in order that some weed seeds may germinate and be killed by the winter's frost. Each day's plowing should be harrowed immediately, to prevent it from drying out, and a good practice is to pack the land in the fall, which makes a smoother surface, thus lessening the work for the busy spring season, and leaves the land ready for the seeder as soon as the frost is out.

Too much harrowing cannot be given before the grain sprouts as continuous harrowing keeps the young weeds in check, so that they have a poor chance to produce strong healthy plants among the wheat; also it pulverizes the soil to form a dust blanket or mulch on the surface, preventing evaporation of moisture.

Wheat land should always be packed to encourage quick germination of the seed, but the packing should always be done previous to the last harrowing, or the surface will be too hard and in time of drought will dry out rapidly.

If this land is to be sown to oats the following year, spring plowing is to be advised, but the objection raised that spring plowing offers no opportunity of killing weeds could be overcome by disking deeply as early as possible in the fall, and allowing the frost to kill the young weeds which have grown up.

The spring plowing should not be more than four inches deep, followed by two strokes of the harrow before the surface has had time to dry out, then seeded and followed first by a stroke or two of the harrow, then packed and finally harrowed. This on average soils should give us an ideal seed bed for oats.

The time will doubtless come when Western farmers will have to follow methods of deeper cultivation, but so much more work will be required in this case to keep the soil compact and conserve the moisture; that with the present

size of our farms and the high price of horse and man labor, such a system may for the time being be relegated to the future for discussion.

Weed Inspectors' Short Course.

The second annual short course for municipal weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College from June 13th to 17th. The programme this year will deal with the most practical methods of weed identification and eradication and every means of making the course both interesting and of educational value is being followed. Last year over 70 farmers took advantage of this the first course of its kind in the West, and this year the prospects are that a much larger number will be in attendance.

High Scoring Wheat.

In reporting a successful seed grain fair at Neepawa, the Neepawa Press makes reference to the Marquis wheat with which Paul Homer scored first prize in the class for spring wheat of any variety other than Red Fife. It says: "Mr. Homer's Marquis wheat weighed 66 lbs. to the bushel. It was grown from a 2½ bushel sample procured from the Brandon experimental farm, the total yield being 60 bushels, and the period between sowing and reaping being three days shorter than Red Fife."

The judges scored this wheat at 93½ points, although the first prize exhibit in the Red Fife class scored only 90 points. Second to Mr. Homer's Marquis came Mrs. Homer's White Chaff Preston, with a score of 91 points. The Homers are evidently wheat growers of no mean order.

The right depth to sow grain depends upon the soil. There is no sense in burying seed deeply in wet land; it will only rot. Likewise, it will not germinate in dry land if put above the moisture zone. Try to lay the seed just into the damp earth. A little examination of the work being done will show you if the drill is burying the seed deeply enough or too deeply.

Prof. Bedford on Corn Growing.

An enquirer at Hamiota, Man., writes: "If possible, I intend planting ten acres of field corn this spring. I have never grown it, and know very little regarding the most suitable varieties or its cultivation. The field I intend to plant it in was kept for fallow, but I have lately thought that I might better raise corn on it and then sow wheat on it next year. Please let me know what you think of my plan, and give me some pointers on corn growing."

Answer by Prof. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.—I would suggest that you prepare the land for corn by plowing it as early as possible this spring and harrow at once. This will encourage the weed seeds to start at once. Then cross harrow every week, killing a batch of young weed seedlings each time, until about May 20; then sow the corn in rows about three feet apart, dropping the kernels from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. This will take about half a bushel of seed per acre.

The sowing may be done with the ordinary grain drill by closing up enough spouts to make the rows from 30 to 36 inches apart. Plant about 2½ to 3 inches deep. About a week after planting run a spike tooth harrow lengthways of the drill to kill any young weeds that may be coming up, and repeat this harrowing every week until the corn plants are three or four inches high. By this time most of the weeds will have been killed, and all the cultivation required to keep the corn clean can be done with the one-horse scuffer.

The following varieties have proved the most successful with me: For the Red River Valley, Longfellow Yellow Flint; for Western Manitoba, North Dakota Flint, Compton's Early Yellow Flint, and Early Canada Yellow Flint. All these sorts produce an abundance of

excellent fodder, and are suitable for our soil and climate.

The least fall frost injures both the quantity and quality of fodder corn. For this reason it should always be cut by the last week in August. If no silo is available it may be stooked in the field by making large conical stooks, each holding half a ton of dry fodder. These should be built up carefully and tied near the top with double binding twine. Draw to the barn during winter as required.

A good crop of wheat can be grown after corn by simply disking the stubble and drilling in the wheat. The straw is not very rank after corn; but the ears are large and well filled with plump kernels.

Saskatchewan Will Demonstrate in Alfalfa.

Almost simultaneous with the announcement that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture would conduct demonstration test plots in alfalfa during 1911 came the declaration from the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture that they have made arrangements to supply alfalfa and corn seed to a small number of farmers in order to test the best methods of production in Saskatchewan, and to demonstrate the success attending the practice of those methods.

Only one farmer in a district will be given seed this year, and about 20 good farmers living in different parts of the province will be chosen and asked to grow one acre of alfalfa and one-half acre of corn under directions from the College.

While the crops are growing, the Extension Department will arrange for gatherings of farmers to be held at the various farms where the crops are being

to 14 lbs. per acre. This plan has given excellent results in every instance. I have frequently mown the brome grass in these sloughs twice in one season, and have found no difficulty with the seed spreading, from the fact that the grass is cut when still quite green and before seed is formed.

Poisoning Gophers.

By Douglas Japp, New Warren, Sask.

Last year I tried poisoned wheat, oats and chop with good effect, but I found that by putting strychnine crystals into raisins and letting them stand for a day, till the crystals were nearly dissolved, that the poison worked quicker, and the gophers ate them more readily than any of the former doses. Just cut into the raisin, enclose the crystal and press the raisin together.

Winter Rye Hay.

Saskatchewan subscriber writes: "Compared with other hay, what is the value of winter rye cut for hay as a feed for horses and cattle?"

The value of the cereals for hay may be ranked in about the following order—barley or oats, wheat and rye. This value will, of course, vary according to the time at which the cutting is done. For best results, when intended for hay the cereal grasses should be cut while the grains are in the early milk stage, at which time the stems and leaves may be cured into bright, dust-free hay of good quality. For an early pasture grass crop, fall rye is the very best. As it reaches maturity, however, the stems become coarse and their nutriment greatly lessened. Its value as a hay crop will very largely depend on the stage of growth at which it is cut. When cut at the right time and cured properly, the cereal grasses are quite equal to any other for hay, especially in the Northwest.

Spring Rye for Pasture.--Alfalfa Inoculation.

H. G., Manitoba, writes.—"Would you please advise me which is best for summer pasture, spring rye or millet, or do you know of any thing that is better than either? I intend to seed down five acres to alfalfa. Would you advise treating the seed with bacteria? If so where can I get it?"

Reply by Prof. S. A. Bedford.—Spring rye will, I think, give you the best annual pasture. If sown on moist soil directly spring opens, it will shoot up quickly and soon provide pasture. If only permitted to reach the height of a few inches before being fed off, it quickly recovers and grows up again. Rye is more closely related to wheat than any other cereal, and the same preparation of soil and quantity of seed should be followed. The plant, however, is much harder than wheat and takes less time to mature. Rye will grow on land so exhausted that scarcely anything else will live on it, and when turned under as a green manure it adds considerable humus. It has been called the crop of poverty, but will also respond readily to well worked, rich soil. I have only met with two varieties of this grain, common and giant.

Spring rye is more suitable for pasture than millet, but the latter makes the better fodder. Millet seed is quite small and must be sown on well prepared and moist soil, either summer fallow or root land, if possible. If sown on fall plowed stubble land, the soil is frequently so dry that the millet seed will not grow, but the weeds do and they quickly choke out the fodder plant.

If you wish to inoculate the soil for alfalfa I would advise you to use the soil from an old alfalfa field in preference to the prepared bacteria. One hundred pounds per acre is sufficient. It can be obtained from any of the experimental farms or from the Manitoba Agricultural College.

tested. Competent speakers will be provided, and the two crops will be thoroughly discussed with the farmers present, thereby making it possible to obtain much valuable information regarding the production of alfalfa and corn in Saskatchewan, as well as serve to indicate the value of demonstration farms where a greater variety of crops and general farming methods can be brought under view.

The Department and College are to be heartily congratulated on such a splendid beginning in so grand a work.

Grass and Clover Question.

W. D. J., Manitoba, writes.—"Kindly state quantities per acre to sow of western rye, timothy and red clover. Will you also tell me if brome grass is sown on native grass in a slough that dries up in June, will it take root?"

Reply by Prof. Bedford, M.A.C.—You do not state whether you intend to mix these three fodder plants or sow them separately, so that I had better give them to you in both shapes.

Western rye grass seed, sown alone, should be used at the rate of 15 lbs. of seed per acre; timothy 6 lbs., and red clover from 15 to 20 lbs., depending on the quality of the seed and the amount of moisture in the soil. The more moisture the larger the quantity of seed that may be used.

For a mixture of the three I would advise 10 lbs. of western rye, 4 of timothy, and 6 of red clover. This is rather a heavier seeding than when used separately, and is the usual practice.

I have repeatedly tried the growing of brome grass on unbroken native soil without success, and have found it always necessary to plow the land directly the slough is dry, then harrow and sow at once with brome at the rate of 12

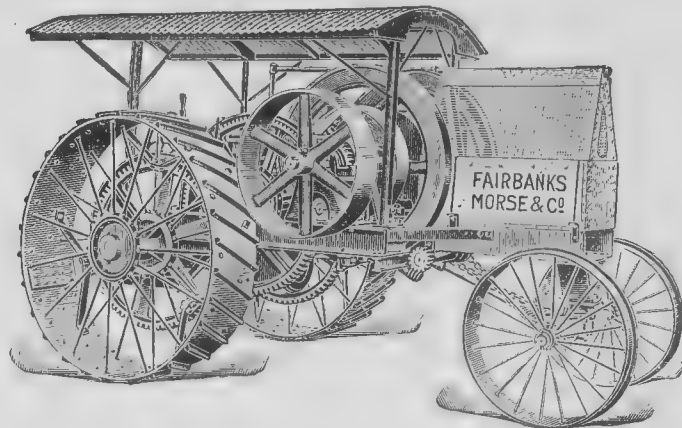
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Six Horse Eveners for Plow.

A subscriber at Morris, Man., writes: "Please publish a diagram and measurements for making a 6-horse strung-out evener for a plow?"

The accompanying illustration (Figure 1) shows a simple and practical 6-horse evener with four horses behind and two ahead. The large doubletree (A) is made of 2 x 8 inch oak, 6 feet long, with the centre hole bored 2 feet from the right end and 4 feet from the left end. On the extreme left a pair of ordinary two-horse binder whiffletrees are attached by two straps of 1½ inch iron about 6 inches long.

The four-horse hitch to the right is also attached to the large doubletree by 1½ inch strap iron. Doubletree B is made of 2 x 4 inch oak, 3 feet long, and to it at each point C is bolted a strap of 2½ inch iron, 16 inches long. (Point C should be approximately midway between the outside points D and the centre hole in doubletree B). These straps each project over the end of doubletree B about 3 or 4 inches, and to each a short 2½ inch piece of iron is welded which catches the bolt on the under side, forming a clip.

To these bars at the four points D are rivetted 1 inch straps of iron, about 6 inches long which pass forward to the whiffletrees on each end and to a hook or ring in the centre at E. To this hook is fastened a long lead rod, which bears the lead whiffletrees on the extreme end.

A good idea in connection with this

evener is to have the straps from the large doubletree bent upward so that the doubletrees all swing clear, (as shown in Figure 2, which represents an end view of the doubletrees) thus preventing a slow horse from doing less than his share of the work.

This evener is to be recommended as it allows the horses to walk freely without crowding, eliminates all side draft, and works most satisfactory with the right hand horse of each team in the furrow.

A Soil and Crop Question.

J. W. C., Biggar, Sask., writes:—"Can you advise me as to the best crop

to sow on land broken last July and as yet not worked up? On the surface is eight or nine inches sandy loam. Below this is eighteen inches sand. Then six or seven feet yellow clay; then below this sand and water. This breaking was on a low-lying portion of my land, and had a fairly luxuriant growth of wiry grass."

Reply by Prof. Bedford, M.A.C.—The soil described above should produce a good crop of wheat, if properly prepared this spring. The land should be well disced as soon as it is in a fit condition, then packed and well harrowed. The wheat may then be sown at the rate of six pecks per acre and harrowed again.

If it is found impossible to put the land into a fit state for wheat, it may be advisable to sow oats instead, as that cereal is not as particular regarding tillage as wheat. Wheat usually gives the largest cash return, and it generally pays to bring it into the best possible condition for this purpose. If possible, have all the wheat sown during April; the earlier the better, providing the land is fit.

Deep or Shallow Sowing.

A good seed bed should be well compacted below the mulch layer on the top. The more compact it is the nearer to the surface will the moisture arise, and so the shallower can the seed be sown.

Some folk think that to sow the seed deeply makes the plant deep rooted, and to sow it shallow makes it shallow root-

ed. This is all humbug. The plant that is even a few inches above the ground has already sent its roots through several inches of soil area, and has sought the best feeding ground, no matter at what depth it has been sown—whether the roots had to strike deep or keep near the surface. Or, in other words, two plants, side by side, each six inches high, one from a shallow and the other from a deeply sown seed, will have root systems practically identical.

The difference between deep and shallow sowing shows itself in connection with the germination and start of growth. Within reasonable limitations, the nearer the top of the ground the seed can be placed, and still assure it of an ample supply of moisture until it has got a good root established, the better chance of a quick start it will have. To bury a seed too deeply in a very moist soil is to increase its chances of rotting; also to sow seed too shallow in a dry soil is to risk the chance that it will never receive enough moisture to germinate and establish itself above ground and below.

The ideal condition is to have a well compacted seed bed that will elevate the moisture by capillarity to within an inch or two of the surface, and then will prevent it from too rapid escape by a liberal layer of loose earth that is not reduced to such fine dust as to be blown away by the winds. In such a seed bed the seed can project its growth to the surface without any undue difficulty.

Short Course for Engineers.

The Manitoba Agricultural College are conducting their annual short course in traction engineering. This year from June 13th to July 1st.

This course is specially prepared to be of use to those who wish to learn how to operate farm power machinery, and a special feature of this year's course is that applicants may take either one or both, gasoline and steam engineering. All information regarding the course may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

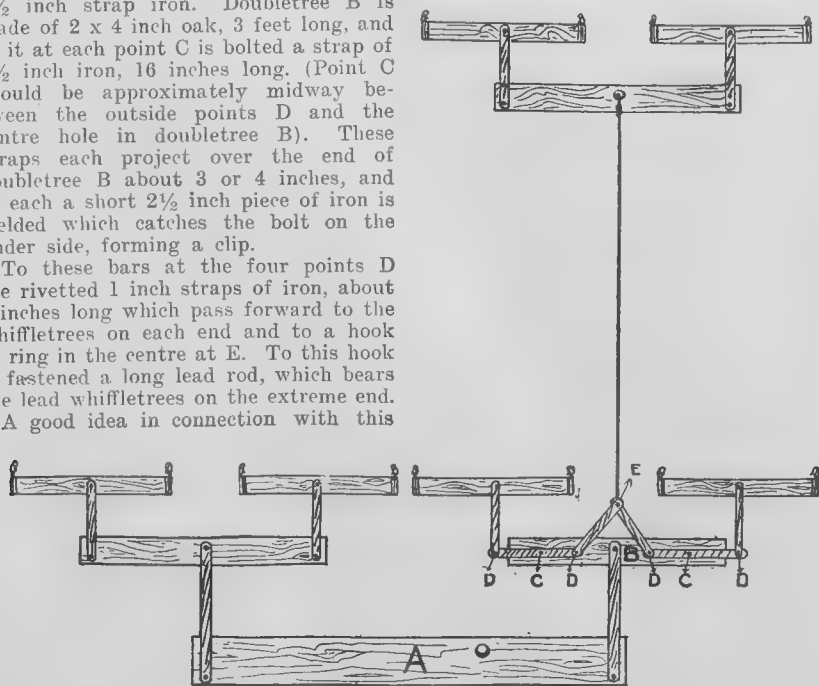


Fig. 1—Showing Six Horse Evener for Plow.

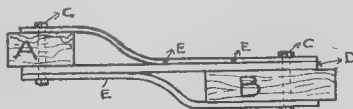


Fig. 2:—End View of the Doubletrees.

A represents the two horse doubletree, B the large doubletree, C the bolts, fastening the irons to the doubletrees, D represents a double thickness of the strap iron which is added for strength and which is rivetted to the bent straps at points marked E.

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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual.

OUR INVESTIGATIONS AS TO
LIVE STOCK MARKET
CONDITIONS.

On our title page appears an article on the live stock market situation as we have it in this country. As indicated in that article, we have endeavored to gather from shippers in all parts of the country an expression of opinions and an account of experiences, and to pass these on, without coloring or undue comment of our own, so that our readers may get the gist of a somewhat voluminous correspondence that, during the past few weeks, has gone out of and returned to this office.

This article makes as truthful a presentation of the situation as we believe to be possible. Many a journal would have tried to spice its comments with a wordy tirade here and there against the "oppressions of the corporations," etc., just to prove to its farmer readers how mighty a champion in their interests it really was. The chance, as all will see, would have been an excellent one. We have not done this. This country is already abundantly supplied with demagogic journalism; in fact, it has just a little to spare. But this remark is only by the way.

And now, what is the situation? It is just this: This country is young. We have made, and we are making, great progress. But in the live stock business we are still close to our beginnings. The Canadian prairies are yielding only a very small proportion of the meat-producing animals that may be reared on them. Our whole live stock trade is crude, and the crudities are rather uncomfortable and rather complex in their nature.

But conditions are improving. Our correspondence satisfies us that this opinion prevails generally among shippers. And conditions will continue to improve. The demand for public yards where all railways will be on an equal footing will be satisfied. Better provision, also, must be made for expeditious handling of live stock shipments, both on the railway lines and at the termination of the journey. In the past the C.P.R. has had its own yards, and has been very strongly censured because of its failure to give satisfaction. Not so much censure has been heard against the other railroads, even although they had no yards at all. Perhaps it has been a blessing in disguise that the C.P.R. yards were unsatisfactory, because it is important that a new yard be started, at a new site, and on a new arrangement altogether. Shippers are practically unanimous in their opinion that there

must be a union stock yards. As to whether or not this should be Government owned is, in our opinion, only of secondary importance, and much more a debatable question.

Our correspondence bears out the contention that we have frequently put forward to the effect that among the producers of stock there requires to be carried on a more systematic effort to "finish" the stock for the market and to keep a steady supply coming forward during all the months of the year. The Winnipeg live stock market is something like the harvests in Egypt in the days of Joseph, when there were the seven fat years followed by the seven years of famine. There is no science, or economy, or sense in that sort of thing. Many farmers scold the abattoir firms for buying cheap meat in the fall and holding it in cold storage for the spring market. The packers would be fools if they did not do this. They are simply trying, by artificial means, to equalize a situation that otherwise would be fearfully unbalanced. Is the farmer really doing what he might to balance shipments throughout the year?

In this connection we are glad to note the growing place on our market that is being attained by the live stock commission firms. Our correspondence shows that uninitiated farmers coming to Winnipeg with cars of stock are at a disadvantage as against an experienced shipper. This is not to be wondered at. The whole game is new to the inexperienced man. The remedy for this, in our opinion, is to offer more encouragement to a few good live stock commission firms that will put the business through in proper shape. The cry to "cut out the middleman" is sometimes born of a mistaken idea as to what is real economy. Preferably, these commission firms should do a strictly commission business. In the large American markets such firms have a big place. We believe they will yet have a much larger place with us, and that they can do good service to their patrons both in the way of offering them intelligent advice as to when to feed and when to market, and also in giving expert aid in selling the stuff when it does come forward.

Somebody will ask: "What about co-operative live stock marketing?" We reply, "Well, what about it, yourself?" Up to the present it has been spasmodically discussed, but systematically shelved by those who might be looked to to act. Candidly, we question the practicability of the idea. We would not say that it could not be applied, but we do say that the difficulties in the way are a great deal more complex than might appear to the average individual at first glance.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FRUIT
INTERESTS.

After all the weeks and weeks of talk on the reciprocity question, the fruit growing industry is to-day practically the only producing interest in Canada that has made any showing at all in opposition to the proposed agreement with the United States. Farmers and original producers of all other classes, all over Canada, have either been singularly silent or have openly declared themselves as favoring the pact. Ontario fruit growers, on the other hand, sent a large delegation to Ottawa to present their protest, and to declare, in the most emphatic terms, that free fruit from south of the line would ruin their business.

We understand quite well that the removal of the duty from fruit will have a detrimental effect upon certain lines of fruit growing in Canada, but the evidence that this increasingly important branch of production is to be killed off is very much smaller and much less convincing than a few of the anti-reciprocity debaters are just at this moment trying to make us believe.

It is quite likely that Ontario fruit growers will suffer to a certain extent, but we suspect that failure in fruit growing in Ontario is more or less to be expected whether we have reciprocity or not. It was only a few months ago that Prof. Crow, one of the leaders in horticultural thought in that pro-

vince, declared that apple growing in Ontario had made no advances within the past fifteen years, and the statement was confirmed by some of the leading growers and denied practically by none. This we cite simply as a single scrap of evidence to show that, horticulturally, the eastern provinces may be losing their relative importance anyway. That such, indeed, is the case, and that British Columbia is very rapidly becoming, par excellence, the fruit growing province of Canada, we believe anyone well informed will concede.

Let us turn now to British Columbia and see how the fruit growers there look upon reciprocity. It is true that Martin Burrell, M.P., member for Yale-Cariboo, was one of the first members at Ottawa to declare himself in opposition to the removal of the duty from fruit, and it is also true that many other fruit growers in British Columbia have ranged themselves on the same side. It would be strange if this were not the case. But the fruit men there are not by any means in that desperate state of mind that is so often attributed to them. Many of the growers have openly declared that reciprocity will do them almost, if not quite, as much good as harm, and we find papers such as the Summerland Review, published in the very heart of the finest peach belt in B.C., openly supporting the measure, notwithstanding its general political leanings the other way. We also find the editor of the Fruit Magazine, accepting the same side, and many of the other papers taking up the same attitude. But we also observe something else—and this is of vastly more significance—we find the growers there planting thousands of new trees and holding—yes, and selling—improved orchards at several hundred dollars an acre. And, what is of still greater significance, some of these high-priced lands are being bought by resident fruit growers who desire to increase their holdings. That does not look exactly like ruination, does it?

Now, we shall see if these men are wise, and if their enthusiasm rests upon a sure foundation. Will there be a profitable market for British Columbia apples, peaches, plums, cherries, and strawberries when the reciprocity agreement goes through? We say decidedly "Yes." There will be for these products one of the finest markets in the world—the prairie market of Western Canada. The Okanagan fruit grower in British Columbia will have available to him every market that is open to the fruit grower of Hood River, in Oregon, or the grower of Wenatchee or Yakima Valley, in Washington. Bearing orchards in these states have been worth one thousand dollars an acre or more, even during the time we had a tariff wall up against them. These places could, and did, grow fruit on this high-priced land and send it into Canada against a prohibitive duty. British Columbia can grow just as fine apples and peaches and cherries as any of these. It has the advantage of being closer to the Canadian consuming market, and it has every prospect of a reduced freight rate when the volume of business increases. If, when this latter is conceded, British Columbia growers cannot hold their own against those farther south, then there is something in the case hard to understand.

But one more point. Many fruit growers in British Columbia are right now preparing to invade the best markets of England, in direct opposition to the growers of Oregon, who have for years supplied the highest priced apple trade there. The writer knows of B.C. orchards purposely planted with the varieties considered best for this trade. We also note that the very latest report from the Canadian trade commissioner at Manchester tells how dealers there are labelling the best American apples as British Columbia grown, because they find that British Columbia apples already have a reputation there that helps to sell U.S. apples. Here's a query: If Oregon and Washington can export apples to supply the most expensive trade of England, and if British Columbia can compete, and win even a better reputation, and do all this without any tariff or natural advantage at any point, why cannot British Columbia also

compete in the adjacent provinces where it does enjoy an advantage in the matter of proximity? We believe that the answer given by progressive orchardists of that province, as indicated by their enlarged plantings, is that they can and will compete, and do so profitably, without protection.

NEW MEMBER OF OUR STAFF.

We present herewith the portrait of A. J. McMillan, who has just joined the editorial staff of The Nor'-West Farmer.

Mr. McMillan was born and raised on an Ontario farm in the neighborhood of Port Perry, one of the districts of that province that has attained a wide reputation for its high-class farming. Coming to Western Canada in 1906, he continued his connection with the farm, and in the fall of that year entered upon the course at the Manitoba Agricultural College as one of the first class to be enrolled. Since then he has continued through the five-year course, writing off his examinations for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture this spring.

During his college course Mr. McMillan has won considerable distinction as a student and a man of sound judgment. As a live stock judge he succeeded, a year ago, in winning the two cups—the Illingworth cup and the Peters cup—put up for competition at the Manitoba Winter Fair, these being awarded to the man who made the highest aggregate score attained in the contest. Also he won first prize at the North-Western Live Stock Exposition at South St. Paul last November, in a contest



A. J. McMILLAN.

in which teams from a number of the agricultural colleges of the U.S. were entered. From there he went with the Manitoba team to the Chicago International, and again headed the individual scores made by the members of the M.A.C. team, at the same time establishing the Canadian record there, his score being higher than any ever made during any year by any other Canadian student at this big event. In the college Mr. McMillan has had a considerable amount of distinction accorded him by the student body, being president of the literary society, and also being elected to the business management of the college journal for two years, with another year on the editorial staff. He has also won distinction in the annual essay writing contest, which deals with the subject of farm machinery. In this contest he secured second place in 1908, first in 1909, and first in 1910. The results of the college examinations of this spring are not yet announced, but we believe that in these graduating examinations Mr. McMillan will again give a good account of himself.

Behind these college honors—and more valuable than any of them—Mr. McMillan has a thorough knowledge of Western Canadian agriculture. During the past two summers he has been manager for the Cut Arm Farm Co., whose holdings at Bangor, Sask., include 10,000 acres, and which has made a specialty of that most exacting of farm specialties, the growing of high-class, pure seed.

Mr. McMillan does not replace any of the men already upon our staff, but is simply an addition necessitated by the increased demands placed upon our editors by the growth of The Nor'-West Farmer.

A PIONEER GONE.

In the death, on the 5th inst., of Kenneth McKenzie, Sr., Western Canada loses one of its most widely known early pioneers. Mr. McKenz came to Manitoba in 1868, and for some years served in the Manitoba Legislature. His home was at Burnside, a few miles west of Portage la Prairie. For five or six years past he has lived in Victoria, B.C., and he was 89 years old at the time of his death. Elsewhere in this issue we reprint a very interesting letter from Mr. McKenzie dealing with reminiscences of the early days.

GRISDALE AS DIRECTOR.

Just as our last issue went to press the appointment was made of J. H. Grisdale as director of Canadian Experimental Farms, succeeding Dr. Wm. Saunders, who so recently retired. The position is an exceedingly important one, and in the appointment of Mr. Grisdale it is filled by a man in the prime of life, thoroughly trained for the service, and fully conversant with modern ideas in agriculture and agricultural research. Mr. Grisdale has been agriculturist at Ottawa for about ten years past. Previous to his appointment he took his course in agriculture at Guelph and Ames, graduating from the latter school. He is well known in Western Canada—and, in fact, all over Canada—owing to the large amount of travelling that he has done within recent years and the prominent place taken by him on so many of the programmes of the live stock gatherings.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

To the simple lay mind that is not supposed to understand the intricate mysteries of public administration, the situation in connection with Government owned elevators in Manitoba is rather puzzling just at this moment.

Last year we were treated to a great deal of activity in the way of spending the people's money in the purchase of elevators. The story of the difficulties that arose in connection with the early efforts to operate the system has been told. That the commission in charge simply had no chance to evolve perfection out of chaos in a few months anyone can see. The disappointment of last fall is not so much to be wondered at, especially when one remembers the smallness of the crop in Manitoba.

But where are we now? The chairman of the commission announces that he believes that the salvation of the system lies in its enlargement until opposition is practically removed. But what does our Government do? It fails to vote any further appropriation for this year.

There is still available to the Manitoba Elevator Commission a balance of somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$70,000 remaining out of the original grant. They also have on their hands more than 100 elevators. To equip these properly, new cleaners and weighing devices have to be installed almost all round. In many, perhaps in most, cases new engines will have to be added. Then, in order to adapt them to the business of special binning, these elevators must be fitted inside into carlot spaces. In a number of cases, elevators will have to be taken down, the materials loaded on to freight cars, freight paid for their conveyance to other points, and then they must be re-erected and equipped.

The question is pertinent: What can the commission do with \$70,000? And, further, What is the present policy of the Government in regard to the enlargement and continuance of the system? And yet still one more question: Supposing the Government meant to let the movement die a natural death, could it find any better plan than to fail to vote adequate supplies?

We aren't "knocking"; we are only asking questions.

GOOD WORK DONE BY THE M.A.C.

A resolution recently passed by the agricultural society in the district of Stonewall, Man., causes us to make reference to a line of work that has been carried on during the past winter by the Manitoba Agricultural College. During the winter the college has conducted a free course of lectures on improved farming, and these have been given in connection with the Rockwood Agricultural Society as night school work. The interest shown by those taking the course was most gratifying, and at the close of the term a motion appreciative of the benefits derived was unanimously passed by the class. The class this year was somewhat in the line of an experiment, and we are pleased to note that an enlargement of the scheme, so as to cover other points in the province as well, is among the possibilities for next winter.

We are pleased to note that the Forestry Branch is undertaking forest survey work on a liberal scale this year. This kind of work is of the greatest importance to the nation.

The latest Government crop report shows the average condition of winter wheat in the U.S. to have been slightly poorer on April 1 of this year than has, on the average, been the case at similar dates during the past ten years.

We are glad to see that school consolidation is being adopted in new centres in Manitoba. There is no doubt that for most places the idea is adaptable, and all the evidence goes to show that it tends to increase school attendance and makes for better teaching.

Let the boys have the responsibility of important work on the farm. In this way originality is developed and boys taught self-confidence. Do not be too rigid—we all make some mistakes—and commend their efforts when work is well done.

At present a good deal of interest exists in Winnipeg in regard to the wholesomeness of the dairy products being marketed there. Somewhat similar conditions are general all over, and the premium put upon good dairy produce as compared with poor, is steadily increasing.

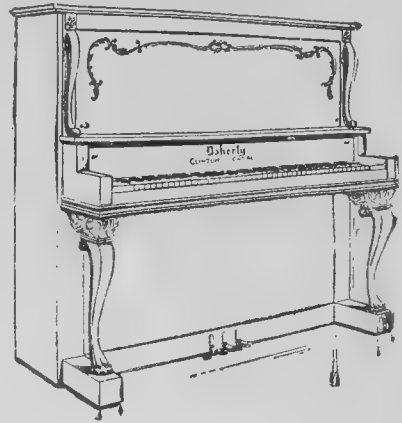
Seeing that the Federal Government has recently decided to establish three new experimental stations in the far north—one at Fort Resolution, another at Fort Smith, and another at Fort Providence—we should soon know something definite about the agricultural possibilities of Canada's great hinterland. These three points will carry experimental work about 150 or 200 miles further north than the experimental farm now in the Peace River country.

Freight Rates on Grain for Seeding Purposes.

W. J. N., Eyebrow, Sask.—"What rate should I get on seed oats per 100 bushels, shipped from Foam Lake, Sask., to Eyebrow, Sask. I understand that seed grain should go at half-rate and I have been charged full rate."

Grain for seeding purposes is subject to one-half the regular freight rate. In order to secure this rate the shipper, at point of shipment, must sign a certificate furnished by the local agent stating that the grain is for seeding purposes only. The man at the point of delivery who receives the grain must sign a similar certificate. Otherwise the regular local freight rate would apply. The seed grain rate from Foam Lake to Eyebrow, per car load is 16½ cents per cwt. The seed grain rate between the same two points per 100 bushels would be 36½ cents per cwt.

H. Weightman, Foxleigh, Sask.—I find that yours is the best agricultural paper issued at the present time.



Special Bargains in Used Pianos

WE are daily receiving in exchange for Doherty Pianos and Doherty Player Pianos a number of slightly used Pianos and Organs of various makes, and are in a position to offer these at a fractional part of their cost and real value. Our stock of used instruments is at present very large and we are going to "clean house" now if low prices and terms will do it. We quote the following as samples of the bargains we have to offer, and will pack and deliver to the R.R. Co. free of charge any instrument you may desire. Will allow you to make the terms to suit your convenience. Please order by stock number, giving both first and second choice in case one should be sold.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Stock No. G 751—Doherty Piano, style Louis, like cut above, mahogany case. This piano has been in use one month and aside from a very slight blemish on front board is new in every way. Fully guaranteed for 10 years. Original price \$400.00. | \$300.00 |
| Special | |
| Stock No. G 758—Doherty Piano, Colonial design, mahogany case, used one month on rental. In perfection condition and fully guaranteed. Original price \$350.00. | \$275.00 |
| Special | |
| Stock No. G 759—Doherty Piano, Corinthian style, mahogany case. This piano has been in use six months but is without a blemish and cannot be told from new. This instrument bears our full guarantee, and cost new \$375.00. It is a rare bargain at | \$275.00 |
| Stock No. G 726—Morris Piano, walnut case, style 15. A large piano and in fine condition. Cost new \$400.00. This will be sold at a Special price of | \$275.00 |
| Stock No. G 767—Shaeffer Piano, one of Chicago's highest grade pianos, rosewood case and in perfect repair. This piano is 10 years old and cost new \$400.00. Price now | \$175.00 |
| Stock No. G 768—Mank Bros. Piano, walnut case, a small piano in perfect condition. One of London's best pianos. This piano looks like new and is a perfect snap at | \$150.00 |
| Stock No. G 771—Haines Bros., New York, Square Grand, rosewood case, overstrung bass. This is a beautiful instrument and if you have room for a piano of this size it can be bought today for | \$75.00 |
| Stock No. G 780—Doherty Organ, Alberta style, genuine mahogany case, used for four Sunday services in church while waiting for Doherty Cathedral Organ. This organ has four sets of reeds and cannot be told from new. You are getting \$150.00 value in this instrument for | \$100.00 |
| Stock No. G 745—Doherty Organ, Barton style, in quarter cut oak, brand new, but a discontinued style this year. Wonderful value at \$160.00, and a rare bargain today at | \$100.00 |
| Stock Nos. G 733, G 741, G 747, G 783, G 782, etc.—We have twelve organs, in five and six octave, of various makes, all of which have been put in perfect playing condition in our own workroom. These instruments cost new from \$90.00 to \$150.00, and we now offer them for quick clearance at | \$30.00 to \$50.00 |

Any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of order accompanied by \$5.00 deposit on each Organ, or \$10.00 on each Piano. Please order by Stock No. and give second choice. **NONE OF ABOVE GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS.**

COUPON

W. Doherty Piano and Organ Co., Ltd., 284 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man.

Enclosed please find \$.....deposit on Stock No..... (second choice Stock No.....). You may ship this instrument subject to examination, and if satisfactory I will keep it; otherwise I will return it at your expense

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

W. Doherty Piano and Organ Co.

Western Branch: 284 Hargrave St., Winnipeg [Ltd.]

Long Distance Phone: Main 9166

Another Successful Cattle Feeding Trial.

By G. H. Hutton, Superintendent,
Lacombe Experimental Farm.

Last fall a carload of cattle were purchased by the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, with the object of feeding them during the winter and securing further cost data relative to feeding cattle. In the winter of 1909-10 the first car fed gave good returns, showing an average profit on the 18 head sold of \$16.97, and made frozen wheat worth \$1.28½ per bushel when marketed as beef, which, had it been marketed in the fall as grain, would have brought only 35c. per bushel. The average profit is higher this year, though the cost of 100 lbs. gain is also higher. The increase in cost of producing grain may be because grain fed this year was sound and therefore chargeable against the cattle at full market price, and also due in part to the poor quality of hay which was fed.

The cattle secured for this year's trial were a good uniform lot, mostly rising four, with a few rising three years old. They did not represent any particular breed, though Shorthorn and Hereford blood predominated.

The last individuals were secured at the close of October, and on November 1st the feeding of oat sheaves cured green and hay was begun. One sheaf of green oats per head was fed daily till December 19, after which date one-half sheaf daily was allowed each animal. They had access to hay, water, and salt at all times. Ice was prevented from forming on the water tank by means of a galvanized iron tank-heater. No shelter was provided other than that afforded by the corral fence and buildings as wind breaks. The cattle had no opportunity of getting under cover. During part of the feeding period they ran to a straw stack. On December 1st the feeding of chop was begun at the rate of two pounds per head per day. Every seven days two pounds per head per day was added to the ration until twelve pounds was reached. They stood at this rate for about three weeks, when the grain was again increased, the increases being continued up to eighteen pounds per head per day. The chop consisted of two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The oats were valued at 32c. per bushel, and barley at 40c. per bushel, which, after allowing 10c. per hundred pounds for grinding, brings the cost of chop to practically 1c. per pound. Hay was valued at \$6.00 per ton, which is more than the hay purchased this year was worth as it was cut and put up after the frost and late summer rains.

The only equipment used for these trials consists of feeding racks for hay, water tank and tank heater, and grain tables.

The time cost for feeding hay and grain and pumping was 209 hrs. 20 mins. The time cost for pumping water alone was 117 hrs. 45 mins., which could be reduced or even eliminated by use of a windmill, or in case where feeding yards are watered by springs. The cost of feeding hay does not include hauling, which would mean an additional 50c. per ton for hauling well cured hay for about a mile. Where racks holding

several days' hay are provided, the time cost for feeding hay would be cut down as compared with time cost here, where fresh hay was put in racks once or twice daily.

No account is given in the tables of the labor cost nor the interest on the money tied up in cattle for 157 days. In the corral there is a large pile of splendid manure which is estimated to be worth fully twice the cost of labor and interest charges together. If anyone should feel disposed to disallow this claim, they are free to deduct the cost of labor (\$36.62) and interest on money (\$33.30) from the profits.

Towards the last of March various buyers were invited to bid for the load, and a number of very satisfactory bids were received. The bid of "P. Burns and Co., Ltd." submitted through their agent, Mr. W. F. Puffer, proved to be the highest, and the cattle were accordingly sold to that firm, delivery being made April 7th.

The following statement gives full data in regard to this trial:

No. steers in lot	20
Gross weight weighed in	26,416lb
Average weight per head weighed in	1,320lb
Number of days on feed	157
Gross weight weighed out April 7th	31,085lb
Average weight weighed out April 7th	1,554lb
Total gain in 157 days	4,669lb
Average gain per head	233.9lb
Average daily gain per head	1.48lb
Average cost per 100 lbs. gain	\$11.25

Cost.

20 steers, average weight 1,320 lbs., at 3.664c. per lb.	\$967.94
45,413 lbs. prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton	136.23
28,820 lbs. chop at 1c. per lb.	288.20
3,000 lbs. wheat screenings chop at ½c. per lb.	15.00
333 lbs. salt	4.16
20 tons straw at \$1.00 per ton	20.00
2,060 bundles green feed at 3c. per bundle	61.80
	hrs. min.
Total time cost pumping water	117 45
Total time cost feeding	91 35
Total cost	\$1,493.33

Receipts.

Sold 20 steers, total weight 31,085 lbs., less 5 per cent., at 7c. per lb.	\$2,067.17
Profit on 8 pigs following steers	4.16
Total receipts	\$2,072.03
Total cost	1,493.33
Total profit	578.70
Average profit per head	28.93

Spray Pump for Treating Flax.

E. D. Wilcox, Sask., writes: "You advocate treating flax with formaldehyde, applying the liquid with a compressed air spray pump. Will an ordinary spray pump do the work?"

Any good spray pump will be all right for this purpose. A compressed air pump is good because it will throw a steadier spray than the ordinary type of force pump. However, the ordinary kind of spray pump will do, and a nozzle should be used that will make a fine spray. By this means the flax can be uniformly moistened without using an excess of the liquid. Spray pumps may be secured from any of the large hardware houses or from the seed companies.

Disputed Ownership of Famous Clydesdale Stallion.

By Our Special Scottish Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, April 1, 1911.

Not more than seven years ago an agricultural journal here aroused the righteous resentment of Clydesdale men by a brief but highly implicative passage in the course of a leading article which took the form of a notice of the death of a well-known breeder. The offensive sentence ran as follows:—"Although a Clydesdale breeder, he (the deceased) was strictly honest." There is no doubt that the popular view, which, of course, is often a shallow view, of the horsey man, on this side at least, goes far to justify this comment, but the editor of an agricultural journal, who knows the horse-owning class more intimately, cannot readily be excused for making a statement of that kind.

The Lord Chief Justice—one of the legal dignitaries of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, evidently subscribes to the popular view. Along with two colleagues, this judge has been considering a case which has created an extraordinary amount of interest in agricultural circles in Scotland. The subject of this litigation was no other than the famous Clydesdale stallion, Baron o' Buchlyvie, which, next to Baron's Pride, (his still more famous sire), is the most successful breeding horse of the day. Add to this circumstance the fact that both the contestants in the case—Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, and Mr. William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr—are outstanding personalities in live stock circles in Scotland, and you have the reason why so much interest centred in this lawsuit, for the pleadings in the case itself revealed no novel points; indeed, in its main outline it was a very commonplace case.

The circumstances of the case may be briefly stated. In 1902, when he was a two-year-old, Baron o' Buchlyvie was purchased from his breeder by Messrs. Kilpatrick and Dunlop as a joint adventure. The price paid for him was £700. Of that sum £350 was to be contributed by each of the joint purchasers. The stud farms of both the parties to the case are situated in the county of Ayr, Mr. Dunlop's steading at Dunure being, it is interesting to note, within a few miles of the much-photographed and much-visited "Burns' Cottage" at Alloway, in which the Scottish national bard was born. From the date of the purchase of the horse in July, 1902, till Decem-

ber of the following year, Baron o' Buchlyvie stood at Craigie Mains stud. After that date he was transferred to Dunure Mains, and the question of the case was—On what terms was the transference made?

Mr. Kilpatrick, the pursuer in the action, claimed share of the proceeds from the horse's seasons after the date of the transference, on the ground that the animal was still held as a joint adventure. Mr. Dunlop, the defender, averred that the horse was transferred to his stud following the sale by Mr. Kilpatrick of the latter's share in the animal. The sale, Mr. Dunlop stated, was effected on December 4, 1903, the price asked by Mr. Kilpatrick as his share being £1,000. To this the pursuer replied that the sale price for the half share of the horse was £2,000, and that, owing to a misunderstanding about the price, the bargain had been cancelled. In the First Division of the Court the judge (Lord Skerrington) decided in favour of Mr. Kilpatrick. This decision, which was given last spring, has now been reversed by the judges in the Second Division.

The sale, it may be mentioned, was reported at the time in the agricultural press here. To the ordinary man of business some amazing evidence as to the circumstances of the reported sale was given. This part of the case made rather spicy reading, and received considerable prominence in the daily press here. Mr. Dunlop, it was stated, never kept any proper accounts, and paid all his creditors in bank notes, no matter how great the sum. On one occasion he bought a horse from Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, and paid over the money—£1,000—in bank notes mostly of the value of £1. The evidence in regard to the disputed sale disclosed the fact that the parties, accompanied by three other farmers, had "a high time" over a transaction supposed to be connected with the payment of one instalment of the sale price. Much champagne, it appeared, was consumed, and the pursuer, according to witnesses, flashed notes to the value of £750 in his hands. This scene occurred in the Tam o' Shanter Inn, Ayr, one of the servant girls in which afterwards found bank notes amounting to £215 on the floor of the room in which the "treat" of champagne was given. A local banker was also called as witness to speak to the defender's peculiarities in regard to keeping no accounts.

The judges in the Second Division declined to believe the pursuer's story that the sale had been cancelled. This plea, they held, was merely an afterthought to meet the defender's case. The pursuer's story of the sale was that the price arranged for the half share of the horse was £2,000. As this figure meant that the value of the whole share of the animal was £4,000, the judges would not accept the story, their position being that a rising four-year-old, which of necessity was a comparatively untried horse as a foal-getter, could not be put at that valuation. It was pointed out for their guidance that the record price for a Clydesdale was £3,000, paid by Sir John Gilmour for the noted stallion of a former day, Prince of Albion. Since the time when he was a four-year-old, as all the "Clydesdale" world knows, Baron o' Buchlyvie has proved a rare investment to his owner. Next to the great Baron's Pride he is easily the most successful stock-getter among living sires. The reversal of the original decision, therefore, places this valuable horse solely in the hands of Mr. Dunlop, whose stud at Dunure at the present time includes some of our best young horses.

The lesson of the case is simple and clear. Farmers must move with the times and conduct their transaction in proper business fashion. If a regular account of this sale had been kept there would have been no grounds for a legal action.

Owing to the visit of the King to Holyrood, Edinburgh, during the third week in July, the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which was fixed for that week beforehand, has been postponed until the following week. The show will take place at Inverness.



Steers in the feeding yard at Lacombe Experimental Farm.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Monthly Hints for the Poultry Yard.

By F. Pott, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

1. Rations for April.—Morning feed, wheat; mid-day feed, green feed; evening feed, oats or wheat; every Wednesday and Saturday, beef scraps.
2. See that birds are at all times supplied with grit in some form. Oyster shell grit is the best.
3. Those using incubators should start them at once. The birds hatched out this month should lay during the following winter.
4. Before putting eggs in the incubator, thoroughly scrub out the inside of machine with hot water and disinfect with a weak solution of creolin.
5. If setting hens, dust the birds well with a good insect powder before setting them, as if they are troubled with lice they will not make satisfactory setters. Do not use hay for the nests; straw is better.
6. All poultry houses should be white-washed, taking care that all holes and cracks are well covered with the wash.

fatal, causing bowel trouble in its worst forms.

13. Any weak chicks hatched out should at once be killed off. They will never pay for their keep or grow into profitable fowls, and are quite likely to spread disease among the healthy ones.

14. Do not hatch from "any old eggs," but get good eggs, if you have none of your own. It is better to have 25 pure-bred hens than 50 scrubs.

15. Now is the time to start poultry keeping, and do so by starting with the best. Remember that it costs no more to feed pure-bred hens than it does to feed mongrels, and one will pay you and the others will not.

Uncle Zed's Famous Hens.

By W. A. Thomas, Munson, Alta.

I first met Uncle Zed at the village grocery store. The groceryman introduced us. As I was a newcomer I had asked him to refer me to someone from whom I could get a start in good laying hens. "Here's your man," he said, and turned me over to Uncle Zed. I had heard of him before. His fame was abroad in all those parts. When other people's hens could not be encouraged, coaxed nor forced to lay, his were laying as theirs did at the opening of spring. I had already made up my mind to purchase from him, but feared that the limited amount which I had laid aside for the purpose would not buy many from a flock with so great a reputation. "What is your breed?" I asked. "They are not all of one breed," he



A few of the Management and Exhibitors at the recent Manitoba Poultry Show at Brandon.

7. Do not forget this important point. This is the time of year when lice start to increase; therefore, take each hen and dust her with louse powder, and then turn her outside the house for an hour or so. Next day clean out all old litter and put in fresh. A good dressing of lime on the ground will help keep all sweet and clean.

8. If you have any hens coming off with chicks this month (which one should if they want eggs in the winter), see that the coops they are put into after hatching are waterproof, and the ground dry. If the ground is still wet, a stable loft makes an excellent place to put them in till the ground becomes dry enough outside.

9. We do not feed newly hatched chicks for 24 to 36 hours. It is not necessary, and often proves fatal. Nature provides food for them till they are at least 24 hours old.

10. For the first feeds give hard-boiled egg, shell and all, put through a mincing machine; with a small portion of stale bread crumb. After this, get them on to some good chick feed. If this cannot be bought, give cracked wheat and a little cracked rice.

11. Whole or skim milk helps chicks along over the dangerous age better than anything else, but the drinking pans must be kept clean.

12. On no account give sloppy foods to young chicks. This is sure to prove

said. "What style of hens do you want?"

"Layers," I said, "the best layers I can find."

"Well, the best layers I have are Australian Pheasants, but I have none to sell."

"Would you sell eggs from them?"

"No, not until I have raised enough to fill all my pens. I am going to sell off all my other hens as fast as I can raise Australian Pheasants to take their places."

"What are they like?" I never heard of them before.

"They are called pheasants because the cycles of the male birds, instead of curving down over the other tail feathers, as they do in most varieties, stick straight back like a pheasant's tail, and you have noticed how pheasants when they are shut up in a pen are always running from one part of the pen to another without ever standing still. The Australian Pheasant chickens have the same habit. They are always on the go, and they run where other hens walk. I suppose that is why they are such great layers. My son says that the experiments, at the agricultural college he attended, showed that when a hen's circulation was not more vigorous than her regular bodily functions required there was not enough blood in the reproductive organs to produce eggs; that a strong pulse and an unusually strong



It strikes! Home and hopes gone! When the stroke comes you may be left to mourn, but mourning will be useless.

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Eden Rest Poultry Farms

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. Box 333

Breders of heavy laying strain of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 for 45, and \$10.00 for 105. We pay the express charges to your nearest railway station.

E. J. COOK, Manager

Eggs For Hatching

From choice pure bred BARRED ROCKS bred to Lay, Weigh and Win at \$2 per 15. I am only mating one pen of BUFF ROCKS this season, and every bird in this pen is a Rich Golden Buff, fit to win in strong competition. Eggs from this Superior mating \$4 per 15. TOULOUSE GEESE eggs 50c. each. M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per nine.

W. H. BRETT, DUGALD, MAN.

Barred Rocks Exclusively

The best pens I ever mated up. Two choice Cockerels still left for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Buff Orpingtons

One hundred one and two-year-old hens for sale at \$1.00 each, also young stock.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c; 50, 60c; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Chicken Punch, 25c; Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals medicine. Money back no cure. Humphrey's Bone Cutter, \$17.50. Barred Rock Eggs, \$2.00 Setting.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.



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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

circulation were found in all hens that were more than average layers. These Australian Pheasants certainly exercise enough to keep up a strong circulation."

"They lay better than other hens, do they?"

"Do they? Well, I should say they do. Before I got them, the highest egg record made by my best hen was 256 eggs in a year. I have a pen of Australian Pheasants that averaged 306 eggs a year for the 12 hens."

"And you won't sell either stock or eggs from them?"

"Not this year," said Uncle Zed, with a twinkle in his eye, because of the look of disappointment which "I suppose passed over my face; "but come out and look at my other hens. I have some fine Plymouth Rocks that can't be beat in the country. I can sell you all the eggs you want from them if you order them early."

"Couldn't you sell me a dozen hens?" "Not on your life. All the stock I had to spare was sold last fall before cold weather began."

I was disappointed again, but made up my mind to go for a look at these wonderful flocks. I called on Uncle Zed's place, and he showed me a fine lot of Pheasant eggs.

When I visited his farm, Plymouth Rocks were everywhere in evidence, but I saw none of the new variety, though I kept a sharp look-out in every direction. He began to talk enthusiastically about the many good qualities of the Plymouth Rocks.

"But I want to see the Australian Pheasants," I said. He laughed till I thought he would hurt himself.

"What's the matter with you? I don't see anything funny about that," I said.

"There's one thing I forgot to tell you about those Australian Pheasants," he said. "They sometimes exercise so hard that they get so heated up that they turn into "hot air" and disappear entirely. That's what mine did, every one of them. I tried to get them to slow down a little, but it was of no use."

"Sized me up for a sucker, did you? Well, I guess I bit."

"No, I sized you up for an average chicken man. I thought you looked as though you could take a joke, and it might make an impression on you. When a man wants to start in the chicken business, ninety-nine times in a hundred if you tell him that you can sell him hens at a high price which will perform fabulous feats at laying, he will be all enthusiasm. If you tell him that most any hen will lay well if she is properly cared for—that it is the care rather than the breed of the hen which determines the number of eggs which she is to lay—he will look at you with an expression of betrayed confidence. He has come to you, an expert, to learn where to find hens that will lay purely from force of habit. You have told him that the laying of his hens depends on him, and he doesn't like it. Of course hens from a long ancestry of superior layers are necessary for the best results. About fifty per cent. of a man's success with hens depends on the pedigree of the hens. The other fifty per cent. depends on the way in which he handles them, and here is the thing of importance: the first fifty per cent. is of no use whatever without the second. Every year I sell all the eggs and stock I can spare because my hens lay so many eggs. Every year I get numerous impudent letters from people who have failed to get any eggs from my stock in winter. At first, if they were near enough, I used to go to see what was the matter, till I found that it was always the same story. Frequently I was amazed to find that the hens lived at all under the conditions in which they were kept. Yet their owners expected them to lay in winter and were angry at me because they didn't."

"I suppose the proper care of hens is very difficult to learn," I said: "everybody keeps hens, but few have good layers."

"It's the simplest thing in the world," he said. "I could show you all I know about keeping hens in half an hour."

"But you won't do it."

"I suppose you have been reading ad-

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. White Leghorns



15th, please send for Catalogue and take advantage of my guarantee, Man, Can.

Wolfen's Strain. Eggs for hatching from my first prize pen Winnipeg Show, Feb. 1910, prices, \$3.00 per setting of 15: pen No. 2, this pen won first prize Winnipeg Poultry Show, March, 1911, prices \$2.50 per setting of 15; 50 April hatched pullets on free range, sired by above pen headed by 5 very nice cockerels, prices \$1.50 per 15. \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100; 50 breeders for sale after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Box 47, Winkler, Man, Can.



Oak Grove Poultry Yards

Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Golden Bantams, and other prize strains. Write for catalogue and prices. J. J. Funk, Box 47, Winkler, Man, Can.

TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply catalog giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louse Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Parkdale, Man.

S.C.W. LEGHORNS—Prize-winners, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes including 4 firsts, 4 specials, and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 13. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Cook's Famous Strain of Buff Orpingtons. A limited number of choice vigorous farm raised cockerels, for sale at five dollars each. Your money refunded, if the birds for any reason do not please you. Also a few settings of eggs to spare at three dollars per 15.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treestbank, Man. My famous Busy "B". Best of all Barred Plymouth Rocks have proved their superiority by winning a large share of the prizes for my customers as well as myself. Buy your eggs for hatching from a SPECIALIST whose stock is bred from the most noted strains in existence. Eggs from all matings, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

PEARSON'S Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds won at Winnipeg, March 1911, eight regular and two special prizes. Eggs from Exhibition matings. Pen 1, \$5 per 15; pen 2 and 3, \$2.50 per 15. High Class Utility Pens of Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks pen \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Send for free six page circular. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Manitoba, breeder of exhibition White and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins Bantams and White fan-tail pigeons. Have won more prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba in 1910 than any competitor. At Brandon, March, 1911, won 21 regular and five special prizes. Eggs now ready. Send stamp for copy of mating list.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Now is the time to order. S.C.B. Minorca and B. P. Rock eggs \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 39 eggs. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. M. B. turkey and Toulouse geese eggs 50 cts. each. I have a fine lot of breeders this season. Send orders early to R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

RIVER SIDE LODGE POULTRY YARDS—R.C.W. Leghorns a specialty. Just the bird for our northern climate. I won every first at the last Prov. Show, including two silver cups. A few Cockerels still left. Eggs from two grand pens at \$3.00 per setting or \$5.00 for two. F. O. Sargent, St. Louis Guilbert, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahams Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. Barred P. Rock breeder. Exhibition quality cockerels, hens, pullets, also eggs in season, \$3 for 13, \$5 for 30. Also seed potatoes, Gold Coin, winner four consecutive years Lieut.-Gov. silver cup, value \$100.

JOHN STRACHAN, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S.L. Wyandottes, S.C.B. Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. A few R.C.R.I. Reds and S.C. White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13, also cockerels of each breed. Alfred Averill, Clansville, Man. Phone.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading pens, B.P. Rocks, 1st cock, 8th cockerel, Man. Provincial; S.C.W. Leghorns, 2nd pen cock, Man. Provincial. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$7 per 100.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the 1911 Provincial Show held in Brandon, I won first prize for cockerel in a strong class of 41; also 4th for hen, and third for breeding pen. Eggs from pen headed by first prize cockerel, \$5 per setting. Other pens \$3; two settings for \$5; flock at large, \$6 per 100. Make all orders payable at Franklin, Man.

W. WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Our Orchid strain has been fine-bred since 1903 for high egg production, and we now offer for the first time eggs from this strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Breeding stock has free range, large, vigorous, true to Wyandotte shape. The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man.

S.S. HAMBURG eggs for hatching now ready from my first pen at \$3.00 per 15, second and third pens at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$5.00 per 60 or \$7.00 per 100. A few White Langshan settings at \$3.00 per 15. I duplicate all egg orders at one-half price where eight out of 15 are not fertile. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Cromer, Man.—Eggs for hatching from first class stock. Buff Orpingtons Black Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Embden Geese, \$2 per 6; M.B. Turkeys, \$2 per 8; Black Orpington Cockerels \$2, Embden Ganders \$2.50.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man. S.C. Buff and Black Orpingtons. Winnings in show just past, 5 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 5 specials, including best display in Black Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

F. H. WALKER, Box 93, Dauphin, Man. Eggs for hatching from my first prize pen, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30, \$5.00 per 60. Also a few White Langshan settings at \$3.00 per 15. I duplicate all egg orders at one-half price where eight out of 15 are not fertile. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—A few pure bred vigorous cockerels for sale, April hatch, at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Will trade two for two of equal value. D. D. Steele, Ingelford P. O., Weyburn, Sask.

SILVER LACED AND BUFF WYANDOTTES—Winners at Regina and Moose Jaw Shows. Eggs from either, \$2.50 per 15. Have a few choice S. L. cockerels for sale. H. S. Ross, Box 1057, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Prize-winners in every section exhibited at Calgary and Edmonton. Eggs for sale from both matings, \$2.00 per 15. Nels Linden, Box 409, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching from high utility stock, \$2.50 per 13, \$4.75 per 26, \$7.00 per 39. A. G. Mitchell, box 143, Radisson, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS from a strain of A1 laying birds. One setting \$1.00, 3 settings \$2.50, or 100 eggs \$5.00. J. H. Stanley, Carn-duff, Sask.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask. Number of choice Barred Rock Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 13. My birds made clean sweep at Grenfell.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From imported prize-winning stock, two pens. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Orders filled in rotation. James W. Pattison, Neepawa, Man.

W. & R. PICKARD, Holland, Man., breeders of Columbia Wyandottes. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. See our winnings at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.

E. H. SHARPE, Union Park Farm, Franklin, Man. Choice pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks Cockerels \$2.50 each, off J. Pringle's, London Ont., famous prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Several cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Owen Jones, Box 131, Souris, Man.

F. H. WEINKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in seasons.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Cockerels for sale at \$3.00 each. Eggs for hatching at \$2.00 per 15, \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS—for hatching, from R. C. W. Leghorns, for sale, trap nest record. Write for prices. Chas Jensen, Dufrost, Man.

A. GUILBERT, St. Louis, Man.—Geese, ducks turkeys, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Andalusians, all kinds of Leghorns, bantams, collie dogs, rabbits, pigeons, guinea pigs, etc.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Birds that have won over 80 prizes in 3 years. Stock and eggs for sale. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15. Young stock for sale.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from prize-winning stock. A1 quality. \$1.50 each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man.

JOHN DOBSON, Mortlach, Sask. B. Leghorns, W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, \$1.25 each.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Purest breeding, few choice birds \$4 and up. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

S.L. WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Choice cockerels \$1.50 each. L. J. Thompson, box 98, Abernethy, Sask.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write or phone.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from five splendid breeding pens, F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock for sale. Eggs from grand flock with free range, \$2 per setting, \$8 per hundred. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Try our at forrains for laying and winning. Six prizes at recent Brandon fair, including Nor'-West Farmer cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen, headed by 1st cock Brandon, \$3 per 15, No. 2 pen headed by 1st cockerel \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs \$2 per 15. J. Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AND BUFF ROCKS—Eggs for hatching from Canada's greatest winter laying and exhibition strains at \$2.00 per 15. Also a limited number of high class Buff Rock Cockerels at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. J. Schenk, Dauphin, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Have been with this breed for eight years and my birds have always been winners, both for utility and Exhibition purposes. This year I have two splendid breeding pens from which I can supply eggs at 30 for \$5.00. W. H. Gee, 2070 Lorne St., Regina, Sask.

K.C. MCKENZIE, Burnside, Man. B.P. Rock eggs for sale, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.50 per 26. Limited supply B. Langshan eggs \$2.50 per 13, M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per 10, Pekin duck eggs \$2 per 10, Belgian hares \$2 per pair.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—Eggs 13 for \$1.00, bred to lay; M. Bronze turkey eggs 10 for \$1.50; large Pekin duck eggs 10 for \$1.00, prize-winners all eggs guaranteed fertile. Mrs. T. Wood, Marquette, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—from prize winning White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$5.00 per 15. Write for list of winnings. T. A. McInnes, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

Buff Orpingtons—Eggs for hatching from my first prize pen, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30, \$5.00 per 60. Also a few White Langshan settings at \$3.00 per 15. I duplicate all egg orders at one-half price where eight out of 15 are not fertile. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will hatch, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. M. Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man. \$2.00 for 17 eggs, \$3.00 for 30 eggs.

S.C. BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, S.C. Buff Orpingtons. Winter layers, all prize-winning stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Order early. F. T. Armonson, Basswood, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

RHODE I. REDS—Rose Comb. My birds are bred from Ontario, Manitoba and Wisconsin prize winners. One of the best flocks in the West. Eggs \$2 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. Phone

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1, \$2.00 for 15; No. 2, free range, \$1.25. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask.

SETTINGS—Of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from select utility flock. Per setting \$1.75 or two for \$3. J. Charles Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Box 19, Letellier, Man. Bronze gobblers \$4 each, Mammoth Light Brahma eggs, \$2 per 15.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A fine flock with free range. Eggs for sale \$1.50 for 15 or \$8.00 per 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 15, good winter layers. G. Bales, Gladstone, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few settings of eggs from first-class stock, \$3.00 for 13. W. Hicks Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Pure bred Cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3. Also eggs at \$1.50 a setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

TH. C. van SON, Lewiswyn P.O., Sask. Barred Plymouth Rocks, winter layers, eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. MAXFIELD, Two Creeks, Man. Barred Rocks best of blood. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13. Make orders payable at Miniota, Man.

EXPRESS PAID—On Eggs. S.C.B. Leghorns prize stock, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 60. D. Hils, Rocanville, Sask.

S. S. HAMBURG—Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15, three settings for \$4.00. Give me a trial. Jacob Neudorf, Box 205, Winkler, Man.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND B. P. ROCK COCKERELS—For prices write Herb. Adamson, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—A few selected Barred Rock Cockerels. J. Charles Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 for 15. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale from prize winning stock. James McClement, 336 16th St., Brandon.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50. Birds have free range. Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, Rosser, Man., breeder of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Booking orders for eggs. Chas. Tully, Reaburn, Man.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

vertisements of great poultry secrets. I haven't any. You are welcome to all I know: Keep the hens in a clean, dry place, well ventilated, without draft. Never feed them grain which they do not dig for, see that they have plenty of fresh water and grit, also rough feed when they cannot get grass, that is, bran or cut clover, both if you can get them, either will do if you can't get the other, but one is absolutely essential; keep the lice off them.

"That's all there is of it, but how many farmers attend to it? What farmer would expect a horse to live without hay? But how many expect a hen to live on nothing but grain. Hundreds of farmers clean their horse barns every morning, and their hen houses once a year, and expect the hens to lay when there is ammonia enough rising under them at night to stifle them. I have had them ask me if I could tell them how it happened that every once in a while they found a dead hen under the roost in the morning. I always tell them to sit on the roost overnight and they won't need to ask. My Australian Pheasants are all gone, and I can't sell you any Plymouth Rocks till after the hatching season, but you can drive down any country road and pick up hens at a dollar each that will surprise you if you take proper care of them."

Chickens Dying in the Shell.

J. P. H., Limerick, Sask.—"In reading the advice given by a Neepawa, Man., subscriber in The Nor'-West Farmer last spring, regarding the cause of chickens dying in the shell, I must say that I hold a different opinion from the one there expressed. I do not believe in mixing breeds, but I do believe in what was expressed in the editorial note following the Neepawa man's advice re the introduction of new blood into the flock. Last season I had considerable trouble from chickens dying in the shell, and I think that about every other person in Southern Saskatchewan who tried to raise chickens last year met with the same difficulty. The real cause of trouble was the dryness of the season. The weather was so dry that the eggs did not have enough moisture. I had about 50 eggs spoiled in this way. With the next hen which I had to set I tried an experiment. I sprinkled the eggs with water every day, two days with cold water, and the result was a fine healthy chick from every egg. This was in July, when the weather was very hot and dry.

Things I have Noticed in the Poultry Yard.

A Chatty Letter by a Prairie Woman.
By Mrs. Nora Highland, Earl Grey, Sask.

I am writing you again this year to give you the results of my work with poultry for the past season. I cannot now call myself a beginner, but I hope any readers will not think that I wish to pose as an authority on this subject. Last spring and summer I set 26 hens. They averaged about 11 chicks apiece, and in all I had about 289 chicks, but the hawks made such a raid on them in the spring, and later in the summer the wolves, that at the beginning of winter I had only 46 pullets, besides several roosters.

When the first three hens had hatched I left them with their broods in the chicken house, where I had set them, but the tiny chicks got so badly trodden on by the older fowls that it was a sad experience, so I considered and adopted what I thought to be a much better plan. We made a place especially for the mother hens and little chicks as soon as they were hatched by enclosing a good piece of ground with wire netting. The first two or three hens agreed beautifully, but as I kept adding to this lot the mothers fought and quarrelled dreadfully. They trod on the chicks and left them in the cold while they got on with the fighting. The most peaceful and good tempered fowls became regular

vixens. I called it "the colony of strife," as indeed it was. Several of the chicks died as the result of the exposure and being trodden on while their mothers were fighting. I kept the later hatched chickens in the hen-house, and chanced the treading that they might get there.

This year I had no pullets start laying until January, but I am pleased to tell you that I have had new-laid eggs all the winter, not quite so many as last year, but I have never been without them. The weather in this part was so severe that I felt very fortunate to get any eggs at all.

From my own experience I have come to the conclusion that there are no hard and fast rules in poultry raising. I very rarely have an opportunity to study anybody else's work. Some of my fowls moulted last July, some at their natural time in the autumn, and some not until November and December. A lot of them laid until November, and then some started in December—just a few. In the flock I have some splendid laying fowls, also some very indifferent ones. One I have named Joe, after Wardle's fat boy in Pickwick Papers. She is nearly always asleep unless there is food about, and then she is always on the spot, and I keep her as Mr. Wardle did his boy, as a curiosity. She interests me.

When I first started in poultry I was given a little black-crested hen. This little hen (then a pullet) took a fancy to laying in my kitchen, so I gave her a box in the corner. Almost every morning she would come to my door to lay, and after laying a certain number of eggs she would make up her mind to set on them. This was on the 2nd of May. She hatched out her little brood and set again in July and hatched out another brood. She mothered the second lot until the end of November, began to lay again in December, and laid a good part of the winter. In the spring she came again to her old spot in my kitchen, and set on the very day she had set the previous spring, the 2nd of May. And such a grand little mother she is, too! I have seen her trying to fly after a hawk that had taken one of her young ones. She mothered her second hatch the first year (nearly all of them roosters) so long that they were getting quite big. When we went to get any of them at night she would beat herself against our legs and cry out to try to save them. She worked so hard for them, too.

I lost some favorite hens last year. I don't know what was the cause, but they would try, apparently, to lay an egg, and then die. I opened two of them to find out, if possible, the cause, and found the inside skin of an egg blocking the passage. I have been feeding them the same this winter, but not quite so liberally. Last winter I noticed that when they were shut inside every hen, almost without exception, was getting stripped of her feathers. All the soft feathers from the top of the head and neck were gone. They looked a perfect sight. I kept watch, and had my suspicions as to the cause. I discovered that two of the flock were in the habit, whenever standing still near each other, on the roost or anywhere else, of picking the feathers out and eating them. Evidently the sensation was not unpleasant to the one that was being plucked, for they would stand with their eyes half closed, thoroughly enjoying it, and let the others eat their feathers. Needless to say, their fate was sealed. I found the two pullets as well as others, upon being opened, very fat. I came to the conclusion that I had fed them too well, and for that reason I have been more sparing with the cooked feed this winter. Some of the pullets and the older hens have been laying since January. I don't know yet which I prefer, the White Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks. My affections are divided.

Last summer I saw one tiny chicken moping as the mother was taking her brood about. I picked it up to see what was the matter, and found that the skin was torn half way around its neck so badly that I could see its windpipe and neck bones. I did not have the courage to kill it, so gave it back to the mother. Next morning I

(Continued on Page 529.)

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The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:
1 Qt. "Live STOCK DRIPS" will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.

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When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list re-order from your local dealer.

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We sell thousands and thousands of Cream Separators every year upon just such tests.

We don't hesitate to ask you to make such a test because we know the DE LAVAL will skim cleaner and give you better service than any machine on the market. That's why we are perfectly willing to let you try it out alongside of any "would-be" competitive machine ever built. Our willingness to have you make such a test should mean more to you than volumes of printed claims.

Give your cows a square deal. Be fair to yourself. If there is any one farm machine that should be of the very best possible construction it is the cream separator. It is used oftener than any piece of farm machinery—730 times a year—and the very best machine that you can buy will be far the cheapest in the end. You have always heard the DE LAVAL spoken of as a high-grade machine. All DE LAVAL users are DE LAVAL "boosters" because it always "makes good."

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DE LAVALS are made to run by hand or can be furnished with attachments for operation by various kinds of power.

We have agents in almost every locality who will be glad to set the machine up for you and give you a free trial, and we have an arrangement with our agents whereby a purchaser, if he desires may secure a machine on such easy terms that it will meet the payments as they mature.

If you are interested in the purchase of a cream separator be sure to write for our new catalog, No. 210, which illustrates and describes in detail the features which have made the DE LAVAL the universal favorite among dairymen all over the world.

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Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

To Keep the Cream Cool.

Many dairy farmers cool the milk and cream by water from the farm well. It is necessary to have the pump near the dairy. Then stand the cream cans in a trough that can be pumped full of cold water. When water is wanted for the stock, this can be drawn off through a pipe to the water trough, and a fresh supply run about the cream cans. This is not as effective as is a supply of ice, but if there is a good body of water kept about the cans it will keep the cream temperature down a good many points, and facilitate sending sweet cream to the creamery, instead of sour cream.

The Question of Dairy Feeds Again.

In the last few issues we have had a good deal to say about the growing of feeds that are suitable for milk production. But we wish to touch on it again, because the providing of suitable feeds is the bedrock upon which dairy success depends. Or at least it is one stratum in that bedrock. Perhaps the other strata could be said to be the inherited power of the animal to produce, and the care that the owner gives the milk after it is drawn.

But to return to the feed question. How many farmers are planning for some crop that can be fed to the cows when the prairie grass dries up in August? Or, just to carry the question a little further, how many are giving up the idea of prairie grass for pasture and are looking for something better? No doubt there are thousands of new farms where the native grass will have to be the pasture grass yet for awhile, but there are hundreds of our older districts where it would pay better to break up these old sods and replace them by seeding down cultivated lands to timothy, brome, rye grass and alfalfa. These would give a green mouthful during seasons when the na-

labor is practically the same for good as for poor cows. Then it becomes necessary to make every cow do her level best. It takes no more time to bring home a dozen good cows than a dozen poor ones; and it takes about as long to milk the inferior cow as her superior sister. With so much human energy invested in operating the dairy plant, that plant must produce lavishly or fail to make a profit. It can be worked to make lots of money—if one goes at the work in the right way. Mr. Cooper, of Treesbank, was correct when, before the swine-breeders at Brandon, he said that for intensive production the dairy cow and the hen stood at the top of the list. But we must give the cow

When asking us to mail your paper to a new address, be sure, in writing us, to give your old address. Otherwise we cannot find your name on our mailing list. We have received a good many instructions as to "change of address" lately, in which the old addresses were not given. It is almost impossible to find the names in such cases, and therefore impossible to discontinue sending our paper to your former post office.

tive grasses would be dry and brown.

But, in addition to grass, would it not pay to grow more soiling crops and more mangels? In Ontario, for instance, where land is more expensive than with us, where wages are now as high as they are here, and where the rainfall keeps the pastures green longer than ours continue in that desirable condition, the dairy farmers find that it pays to sow mixed oats and peas to cut and feed in July and August, also that there is money in green corn fed to the dairy cow, and that alfalfa is a splendid feed to fill the milk pail.

The point to keep in mind in dairying is just this: It is a class of farming that requires a deal of labor. This

a chance. And that, in turn, involves the necessity of lengthening the pasture season by growing succulent feeds to eke out the dried-up pastures of August and September.

World's Champion Ayrshire Cow.

The Advanced Registry and Record of Performance tests for dairy cows is year by year being recognized as the greatest factor in bringing to the front the best individuals of our dairy breeds. The Ayrshire cow, Netherhall Brownie

98% of the World's Creameries Use De Laval Cream Separators

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. To-day over 98% of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.

It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents. Nine times out of ten the farmer can't tell whether or not he is wasting \$50.00 to \$100.00 a year in quantity and quality of product through the use of an inferior cream separator.

Now if you were in need of legal advice you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line and you would rely upon their judgment and skill. When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98% of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively. There can be no better recommendation of the DE LAVAL than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes.



9th (imported)—23,985—owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash., has just closed her year's test for admission to the Advanced Registry, and gives a record of 18,110 lbs. of milk and 780.91 lbs. of fat, equal to 911 lbs. of butter.

This cow was tested under the supervision of the Washington State Agricultural College, and has given the highest official yearly record of any Ayrshire cow in the world, so far as heard from.

Another Good Record.

A Canadian Ayrshire cow, Snowflake—19,739—owned by A. S. Turner and Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., will be watched with interest. If her monthly record can be maintained for a year she will be the world's champion Ayrshire, with a remarkable record. During January, 1911 (31 days) she gave 1,871.25 lbs. of milk, and 84.45 lbs. of fat, equal to 99.73 lbs. of butter, or an average of 3.21 lbs. of butter per day. At this rate she would produce 1,171.65 lbs. of butter per year.

The shipping of cream to our large cities is rapidly becoming a profitable and extensive business.

Dairying without a proper place to store the cream is like grain growing without a plow.

The man who boasts that his cows can already pick up their living out of doors was never cut out for the dairy business. He should have been a boarding-house keeper.

M. E. Brown, Hairy Hill, Alta.—I cannot imagine what it would be like to farm without the Nor'-West Farmer. One copy alone is often worth a year's subscription price.

How to Select a Good Grade Cow.

By O. C. Gregg, Lecturer, North Dakota Farmers' Institutes, 1911.

The five points to be observed in the selection of good milking cows from grade or native cows are the prominent ones that will appear in all of the milking forms of the cattle race without regard to breed. We can give these points under numerical heads.

First: Observe with care and note as a first point that the cow that we are now passing upon has a large and ample sized body. Let this body extend from a point just back of the shoulder straight down to the lower part, also let it be included between the line that we have mentioned and a line that we will call imaginary that will extend from the hook or hip bone straight down to the lower part of the body again. It is an excellent thing if the depth of the body is as strong or stronger at this last point as at any other point that we will call its depth. Sometimes this bodily capacity is composed to a certain extent in the length of the body. In either case we want a large, ample, and capacious body. This large body is needed, and must appear, for the ample supply of milk must come from much food received and digested within the area that we have noted. This food content is there taken up into the blood. With this evidence of a good supply of blood we have a good start in estimating that we will have a good supply of milk.

Second: Look with care behind the fore shoulder and observe if the backbone is prominent, and if that part of the body which is called the crops is scantily covered with flesh. This does not mean that the animal shall be in poor condition; it only means that the animal is not inclined to use this blood to make flesh out of it. Beef cattle are full at this part of the body. We are selecting for milk. We want the ample supply of blood to go to the udder where the milk is made.

Third: Next go to the udder and see if it be reasonably large. Do not depend upon the eye to estimate this size. Many very good udders are contained largely within the body, and their size is not apparent. You will see the fore part of the udder, be it large or small, take hold of the skin between the hind-quarters. Up to the point where the skin ceases to be as loose as upon the other part of the body we can judge that the udder extends. One can get a fair idea of the udder attachment to the body by drawing an imaginary line from the point last mentioned to the front udder that we have seen; this will give one a distinct and positive line of attachment of the udder to the body. If that line is long, then we have the clasping form. In such a form we have nature's provision to receive that ample supply of blood that this good body will produce.

Fourth: Now, put the hand on what is known as the milk vein which extends from the udder along the lower part of the body on both sides; at the end of this vein will be found a hole through the body wall. This hole should be large enough to take the end of an average index finger; by pressing against the wall of the body for the space of about two inches in a varying direction a second hole may be found that will be about the size of a lead pencil. Look for these holes on both sides of the body. These holes through the body are for the return of the veins which take the blood to a very great extent from the udder. Here we have an absolute fact which indicates that the blood makes its circuit through the udder or gland where the milk is made. We can safely reason that from this abundance of blood we shall have an abundance of milk.

Fifth: Last of all, look and see if the eye of the animal is large and full. This largeness of the eye indicates a strong nerve system. Digestion and milk secretion is the work of the nerve system. The nerve system is the power that drives this animal milk machine.

These five points may be called five degrees in cattle judging. We add a sixth. Use the scales and the Babcock

test, and the cow has been brought to a sure cattle judgment. Any cow that will verify the six points will prove to be a good milker unless she has been ruined by bad handling or bad feeding.

Goats for Milk Giving.

A Manitoba bachelor sends us this query—

"What are the qualifications of the goat as a milk producer for a bachelor who does not want to be bothered hunting cows? How much do they give, and what is the quality? How long do they milk, and where can they be procured?"

This is a subject upon which we have rather limited information. In Canada the goat as a milk producing animal is but very little in evidence. This much, however, we do know—that in some other countries it is rather highly esteemed for this purpose. In Porto Rico, for instance, although a considerable number of cattle are kept, a great many goats are also used to produce the necessary milk supply. It is also generally conceded by the medical profession that goat's milk is superior to cows' milk as a food, especially for children and invalids. The goat is practically immune from tuberculosis, with which so many of our cows are afflicted. Professor Nocard, an eminent authority in France, is stated to have reported that out of over 130,000 goats that were brought to Paris for slaughter, the meat inspectors of that city had failed to find a single case of tuberculosis.

Generally speaking, goats' milk is richer than cows' milk both in butter fat and casein, and it is preferred to cows' milk by many persons once they have become accustomed to it. Objections are sometimes heard in regard to its flavor, but any off-flavor that it may possess is more likely to be due to carelessness in allowing the milk to become contaminated with dust from the goat's body or by unclean dishes than because of any other reason.

The writer has never had any personal experience with goats, and is unable to answer this question completely. Probably some of our readers can supply the rest of the information.

Streaky Butter.

Streakiness in butter is caused by an insufficient working and an uneven distribution of the salt. Wherever the salt has not penetrated a white streak shows up. More working removes this defect. But be sure the butter is not over-worked or worked at too high a temperature. When this is done, the quality is spoiled, and the butter is of a salty, rather than of a waxy, consistency.

If you do not want milk to sour quickly, cool it rapidly after it has been drawn. Then store in a cool place.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture has authorized the calling of a conference of dairy experts during the year 1911. It will probably be held in December.

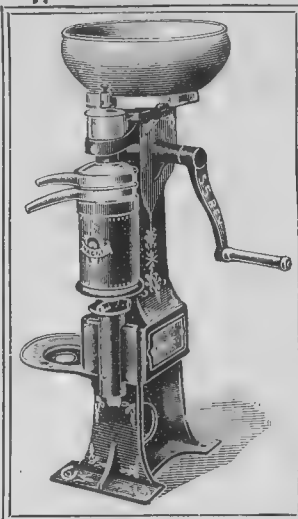
It is said that probably more silos were erected in Canada during 1910 than in any previous year. This shows that dairying is on the increase in the eastern provinces.

When you buy a dairy cow, do not try to buy beefsteaks on her back as well. The value of the dairy cow depends upon her adaptability to the work that you want her to do.

Cow-testing is gaining very rapidly in popularity among the dairy farmers of Eastern Canada. A supervisor has also been appointed to extend cow-testing in British Columbia.

Never be deceived by the man who, in trying to sell you a dairy cow, recommends her as "an easy keeper." A really good dairy cow must be a very heavy eater, with a powerful digestion. It is very important, therefore, that she have a big middle piece.

Do You Keep Your Dairy Cows For Fun or for Profit?



The best dairy cattle in the world may regularly give their best, but you cannot extract the best from their product unless you have a

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to draw it. There are a lot of blanks and a few prizes in the Dairy end of Farming, but the profit or loss—the prize or the blank—largely depends on the Separator you use

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has no equal in the whole range of Dairy economy. You cannot get the maximum profit from your cows without it. Extracting the last particle of foreign matter, the one piece skimmer in the large specially shaped steel bowl of this machine, delivers absolutely clean cream, and every ounce of it that can be obtained from the milking.

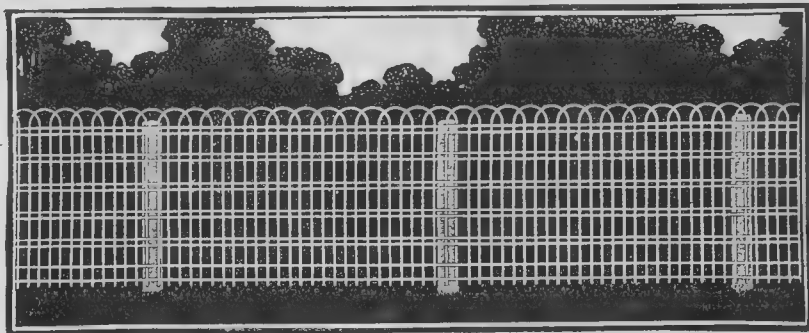
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Assets over Liabilities	- - - - -	\$41,486.36

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1910, OVER 20,391.

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada

Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.



Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

The Royal Sheep Commission in Alberta.

The Royal Sheep Commission, consisting of W. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and W. T. Ritch, Ottawa, held three sessions in the Province of Alberta—at Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton.

Lethbridge Meeting.

At Lethbridge a rather careful study of range flocks and range conditions was made by a visit to characteristic range flocks, such as those of C. S. Crest, R. H. Harvey, and the Alberta Sheep Company. Some criticism and advice were offered by the commission, particularly by Mr. Ritch, the wool expert, as to the want of uniformity in flocks due to breeding from different breeds of rams in the same year. Some of the ram flocks contained merinos, Shrops, Ox-fords, and Lincoln-merino cross-bred rams, with the result that the wool varied greatly in quality and the ranchers suffered in pocket in consequence by reason of the trouble and expense of grading in the ultimate markets. He also emphasized the need of better putting up of wool.

The ranchers of the Lethbridge district were well represented and included R. H. Harvey and C. S. Crest respectively, president and secretary of the Southern Alberta Wool-Growers' Association; D. S. McCaig, manager, Alberta Sheep Company; Neil Bros., of Grassy Lake; Neil Stalker, manager, Argyle Sheep Company; and Marker Bros., of Cardston; besides a number of smaller owners. The evidence of witnesses went to show that the authorized range limits for sheep in the Lethbridge district had wholly disappeared by reason of settlement, and that no new range had opened to take its place. The ranchers set forth a demand for equal privileges with horse and cattlemen to take leases any place that was suitable for raising sheep. It was shown that sheep, being always herded, could use more economically and safely the limited areas still open than could free stock of horses and cattle. Some of those who had had leases had the complaint to make that their leases were not respected, particularly by the horse men.

The need of opening up of grazing lands for sheep in the foothills was emphasized by every sheepman present. The sheepmen were not in opposition to the settler, and recognized that settlement was preferable to grazing, from the standpoint of total production, but an inspection of the foothill country by Dominion and Alberta Government officials, accompanied by representatives of the Wool Growers' Association, had shown that there was available ample land, unoccupied by either cattle or horse stock, in the foothills to carry all the sheep stock of Southern Alberta. By opening this supply of unused grazing the Government would be enabling the sheepman to continue in the business he knew most about, and would prevent a rather important economic disturbance involved in the elimination of mutton production in Southern Alberta, which up till the present has been the chief source of supply for the province. Mr. Ritch gave an instructive talk on the wool situation as it concerned the Southern rancher.

Calgary Meeting.

The meeting at Calgary was marked by rather small attendance, the chief breeders being John A. Turner, of Balgrogan Ranch, a large breeder of pure-bred Shrops; Mr. Bryce Wright, who breeds registered Ox-fords; and Col. Walker, who has been running range sheep in the Calgary district for a number of years. The chief interest of the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks. Prizes won in 1909 \$1500, in 1910 \$1850 and a lot of silver cups and gold medals. Rye Grass and Red Fife Wheat Seed. No noxious weeds. My entire herd is for sale.

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GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshires, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride—28355.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM, Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bull, cows and heifers for sale. Wm. Walker, Ashford, Sask.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

J. T. TULLY, Reaburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers, Schoore, near-Nieuport, Belgium.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Jersey cattle.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Several pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from six months to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. We wish to reduce our herd without a public sale. Yorkshire boars and sows, November farrow, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; and July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include registered pedigree and crate.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. For sale—a number of pure-bred Yorkshire sows to farrow April, May and June, also a number of young spring stock of both sexes ready to ship at once.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Payne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull calves for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. Registered Shorthorns. Young bulls of all ages, cows, heifers and calves, all in good breeding condition.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder and dealer in Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

A. E. HOOD, Oak Lake, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man. breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

ABERDEEN ANGUS, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

J. V. BOYD, Regina, Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Bulls for sale. Homer Smith, Box 1894, Winnipeg.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP. Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young, stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season. M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Burden, 8426, champion at Calgary Fair, 1910, at head of herd. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND B.P. ROCK FOWLS. Two young bulls and a few cows for sale. J. H. Mellick, Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

Credit Sale—May 10, 1911

Farm, 50 head of Shorthorns, Implements, Household Effects.

Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card.

JAMES WILSON, Proprietor, INNISFAIR, Alta.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

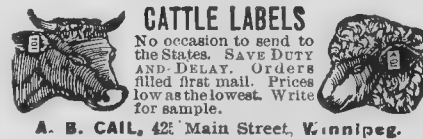
"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm
P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton
Also some good farmlands for sale.



A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of large English Berkshires. The home of the big easy keeping, early maturing, bacon type kind. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. I am now booking orders for early spring pigs a bunch of choice mature sows being bred to the two best stock boars in the Province, pairs unrelated supplied.

J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and car will be sent, a single animal or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production.

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Gaetz Valley Stock Farm

Home of the Choicest Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln Sheep.

I can supply you with good show stuff, or choice breeding stock of any of the above breeds. I have also a bunch of good grades for sale. Write for prices, they are reasonable.

W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley Stock Farm, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alberta,

Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, both sexes. Good Strains. Reasonable Prices.

meeting was in the discussion of coyote-proof fences for the protection of farm flocks. Those present gave valuable hints on the cheapest and most effective fence for this purpose. In spite of the provincial bounty on coyotes and wolves, the stock of coyotes especially had not disappeared. The coyotes seem to thrive and multiply on the small stock of the farms, and they share the modern taste for baby mutton. The necessity of securing better express rates on pure-bred sheep was emphasized. The cost of bringing in a pure-bred ram by express from outside of the province often costs more than the ram. A cutting in two of express rates would make it easier to secure a change of blood.

A Large Meeting at Edmonton.

A large gathering of sheep men met the commission at Edmonton on March 31, consisting of J. McCaig, president of the Sheep-Breeders' Association; A. G. Harrison, secretary; Mr. Geo. Ball; and Messrs Keith, Shaw, Ringette, Jamieson, Herbert, and others. The chief difficulty set forth was the need and expense of fencing for sheep, such as was experienced by the breeders of farm flocks in the Calgary district. The interest in the sessions was keen, as the farmers seem to be anxious to go into the raising of the smaller classes of meat stock, such as swine, poultry, and sheep. Mr. McCaig gave important evidence on the general status of the sheep industry of the province. He set out

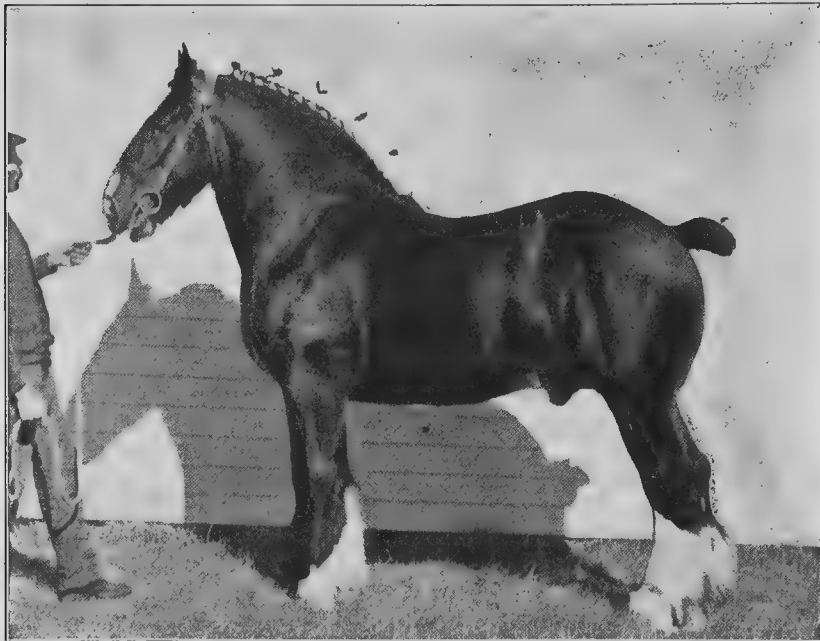
interest to the business. Western farmers were sufficiently well off to be able to pay good prices for small ewe flocks of two or three pair, but the opportunity to inspect and buy was wholly wanting to the western farmer, and on this account there should be no objection to importing and selling registered ewe stuff, particularly as there was little or none of certain breeds in the country. The climatic conditions of the province were excellent for sheep, and an expansion should be made in the interests of both the farmer and the consumer.

Mr. Geo. S. Ball, in a discussion of breeds, found the Oxfords a satisfactory breed to keep. They were hardy, prolific, and fast growers. Mr. Ball had had no difficulty in selling good surplus rams. He found a market for all he had at from \$15 to \$25 per head. An interesting general discussion on the feeding and care of sheep was taken part in by nearly all of the sheep men present.

The Wool Industry.

Mr. Ritch gave a very profitable address on the wool business. He gave statistics of sheep properties all over the world, and mentioned incidentally the difficulties that sheep men were under in different places. He declared that the dogs of the east were discouraging farmers more than the coyotes of the west.

The body of his discussion related to the gathering and marketing of wool. Washing was of no importance except



First prize Shire stallion, Manitoba and Saskatchewan winter Fairs, Chester's Legatee. Owned by Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon.

the facts relating to the industry in both the range and mixed farming country. The range industry was on the sharp decline, owing to the former area set apart for sheep leases being wholly taken up by settlers, and, while it was declining in the range country, it was not making progress in the mixed farming areas sufficient to prevent a general decline. The province scarcely produced enough mutton for its own people; while some Alberta mutton found its way into British Columbia at certain times of the year, at others Alberta imported considerable mutton from Washington and Australia. If we could increase the farm mutton it would displace both Australian and Washington or Montana mutton, as the farm mutton reached the butcher stalls in better shape and had less merino and more English blood than the United States mutton.

In Relation to Breeds.

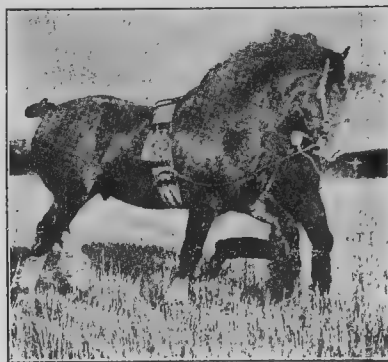
Mr. McCaig personally preferred the dark-faced, middle-weight breeds, such as Shropshire or Oxford, but believed that an importation and sale of both male and female stuff of the heavier breeds, such as Lincoln and Cotswold, would be of general benefit. The difference between heavy and middle weights did not matter in stuff that was put off as lambs or yearlings, the heavy top off feed of central Alberta was suited to the production of a heavy class of sheep, and the interest of diversified breeds would give greater general in-

terest to the choice of the market, and was not an influence in profit. The shearing of sheep in Australia was used to show what was meant by classification. At the time of shearing in the Australian pens, which was done by machinery, the wool of the backs, legs, and belly was separated, and the back wool was graded into first, second, and third clothing, and first, second, and third combing, and bad fleeces were cast out. After scouring and drying, the fleeces were then pressed and baled in uniform bundles, about 3½ by 2½ by 2 ft.

In England the wool was separated according to whether it was hogget, wether, or ewe wool. Sorting was done in the factories, merino wool being of two grades, but coarse wool being of ten different grades. The effect of climate on wool and the structure of wool were described.

Mr. Ritch described the methods of marketing wool in the different parts of Canada, and explained very clearly the defects of the system practised on the western ranches. He declared that if the western wool were better handled it would take a much better place in the British market. The use of burlap and binder twine was condemned as making difficulty for the dyer and of greatly reducing the value of the wool on this account. Wool might be so badly spoiled in this respect as to be simply in the shoddy class.

Mr. Ritch's address was fully appre-



John Graham

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Clydesdale, Percheron
and Hackney Horses
and Shorthorn Cattle

Have a choice of over 50 head in the barns to select from, Mares and Stallions, and some toppers in the lot.

A choice to suit all buyers from a ranch stallion up to a top show horse.

In Shorthorns I have a herd of 50 head, and have a few young bulls, and females of all ages for sale, including a few imported Augustas.

CARBERRY, MAN.

Percherons and Holsteins

Registered stock of the highest breeding

Stallions and Mares for Sale

Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares weighing from 1,650 to a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot," grand champion at Chicago International in 1909. Some stallions and mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions ready for service. Price right. Come and see; or write.

J. C. DREWRY, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta
Crows Nest Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway

Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by Shenley Adonis (imp.). Several choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for Spring delivery. Will take a limited number of mares for service to Lord Ardwell. Local and Long Distance phone.

Jas. Yule, Mgr. Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prop.
EAST SELKIRK, MAN.

Bryce & Sons, Arcola, Sask.



Will offer for sale, for the next month, colts and fillies by Perpetual Motion and Baron of Arcola; also 40 head of fillies and mares imported last season, all acclimatized.

Prices reasonable and terms to suit buyers.

Stockmen and Farmers
Read This...

Credit Sale

Grand View Stock Farm, herd of noted Shorthorns, also Horses, Implements, Household Effects, etc., will be sold by Auction

May 10th 1911

The proprietor has leased his farm, consisting of half-section, an ideal farm as to location, soil and improvements. 3½ miles from Innisfail, 4 miles from Bowden. The farm will be sold subject to lease and reserve figure. This will be an opportunity to secure at your own figures, the choicest lot of Shorthorns, male and female, ever offered in the West, the breeding of one Breeder. Several championships stand to the credit of the herd which at present consists of 40 young bulls, 40 females, the dams all being good milkers. Also herd of the right sort, fit to head any herd in Canada; age three years, twice Alberta Champion, and the get of Grand Champion Dam, a Strathallan and a show cow. Females also have been winners, and there are a good many more here to offer. For further particulars as to terms, etc., address

James Wilson, Proprietor, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alberta

Don't Forget Date. Sale Begins at Ten a.m.

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1—6 for \$5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us

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CAKED UDDERS CURED IN 24 HOURS BY DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

Here is the opinion of Mr. Robert Harkness, a leading resident of Tamworth, Ont.:-

"Having had wonderful success with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on my stock, I feel it my duty to write you.

"Our cattle were troubled with caked udders, so bad in fact that we thought they would lose the use of them. We applied the Liniment but twice, and in twenty-four hours we could milk without any trouble.

"When anything goes wrong in our home or stables, this excellent Liniment is always called for, and never fails to give instant relief.

"I hope this letter will catch the eye of those whose cattle are suffering from caked udders."

Besides quickly curing this trouble, Douglas' Egyptian Liniment has proved its worth in both human and animal disorders, such as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, burns and inflammations. It has healed, without blood poisoning or other complication, serious wounds, sores, and bruises.

25c. at all dealers. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.



The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers

are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

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CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna
419 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

ciated, and he received the thanks of the farmers.

W. F. Stevens, vice stock commissioner for the province, accompanied the commission in its sessions in Alberta, and did excellent work in bringing out the ranchers, farmers, and others interested in the meetings. Bryce Wright, of Calgary, also attended the meetings at other points, and gave substantial aid to the commission. The interest manifested indicates a decided growth in sentiment favourable to larger development in sheep matters.

Appreciates the Sheep.

A subscriber at Minnedosa, Man., writes a very appreciative letter making reference to the article, "In Defence of the Sheep," written by J. C. Benney in our issue of February 6. He says: "I was tickled to see such a grand defence put up against such a letter as appeared in the Alberta Homestead. I can truthfully say that if the writer in Alberta Homestead had seen the benefits derived from sheep keeping, as I have seen them, he would not have written what he did write. The only difficulty I find in connection with sheep keeping is in the cost of fencing."

Sheep and Sheep Problems.

Presenting the Difficulties. By Rusticus, Virden, Man.

During the last few months the farmers of the West have been getting a good deal of advice, through the farm papers, to keep sheep, for the double purpose of revenue production and because they are weed killers.

While the writers may have seen clearly the advantages of sheep raising for the average grain or mixed farming man, yet we have a little more to learn yet before we go in strongly in the sheep business.

I was accustomed to care for sheep on my father's farm, in my younger days, and I believe I was quite successful. The last year I was there we had not a single loss in the lambing season—something rather unusual—and we kept good sheep, too.

Since I have lived in Manitoba I have failed to see the profit side in the sheep business; and others—some of them life-long sheep men—have gone out of it after a trial.

Before the Association sheep sales were held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last fall, the papers appeared to vie with each other in their efforts to induce farmers to buy; but about that time and after those same papers, in their market reports, stated that the demand for sheep was poor. Not encouraging was it? The wool price is, and has been, poor, and the man with the clip of from half a dozen to two or three score sheep will probably find that buyers are not exerting themselves to get his wool; and about the only way for him to do is to ship it somewhere, to somebody, and take what he gets, and make the best of it.

The only available market for the small isolated sheep man appears to be with the local butcher, and that is a market that may be as easily overstocked as the potato market was in a small Western town several years ago. An old gentleman was doing a brisk and very profitable trade selling potatoes by the gallon, for a short time after new potatoes got large enough to use; but he said that one day "a farmer brought in a whole bagful, and glutted the market, and the price fell terribly."

On nearly all farms where grain is grown, and that right up close to the buildings, and where cattle and horses are kept, special fencing will have to be provided for sheep—or a herder employed—and it becomes a question if it will pay the cost.

We are told how sheep destroy weeds in the summer fallow, but they are just as fond of the choice wheat, or other grain growing alongside, and as summer-fallows have a habit of moving from field to field, all over the cultivated land, the sheep-proof fence must either be moved from year to year, or the whole farm fenced, in sheep-proof



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have a few Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions left, weighing from 1800 to 2000 lbs., that I will sell very reasonable to get them closed out before the season starts, either for cash or terms to suit.

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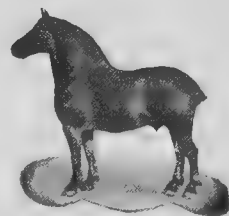
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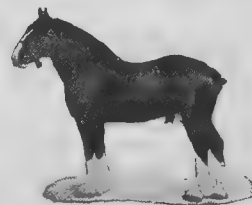
My last importation, consisting of rising four, rising three, and rising two-year old CLYDESDALE stallions, is now in my stables at HIGH RIVER.

Included in this lot are the gets of such well-known sires as REVELANTA, PRINCE OF CRAIGWILLIE, NETHERLEA, UNCLE JOHN, and the great SCOTLAND YET.

I personally selected this shipment and have every confidence that they will meet with approval of western horsemen.

They are the big quality kind. Prices right. Come and see or write for particulars.

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E. B. ANDROS, Prop.

fields and maintained that way; and it may amount to considerably more than all the profits from the flock, plus their weed-destroying abilities. A cultivator can probably do the weed-killing act cheaper.

Sheep do not require expensive housing, but they should have a water-proof roof and dry, cool quarters; and when lambing-time comes there should be someone in attendance almost day and night; or losses will probably occur.

There is one more reason why many men do not go in for sheep. We have not yet succeeded in raising a variety of wolves minus canine teeth and the fondness for mutton, and especially for young lamb. Rather expensive diet! Dogs sometimes like mutton, too, and are not even satisfied to kill and eat, but chase and worry for the pure joy and general cussedness of it. But worrying by dogs is not nearly as common in the West as in the Eastern provinces.

Fresh mutton is very nice on the farm in the summer; but the beef ring solves the fresh meat problem for the farmer.

Care of Stallion.

An Alberta subscriber writes: "What is the best ration for a Belgian stallion, weight 2,200 lbs., and four years old in May? How often does a mare come in season? Some say every 7 days, some 9 days, and some 21 days. How many

9; Hereford, 6; polled Angus, 2; Holstein, 2; Ayrshire, 2; Jersey, 2.

One thousand dollars is hung out in the horse classes alone.

Training the Collie to Dodge the Cows' Heels.

By P. M., Theodore, Sask.

In your issue of March 6 are some good points on the training of Collie dogs by "Yorkshireman." But he does not touch on one point, namely this: teaching a young pup to dodge a kick from cattle or horses.

Many a promising and well-bred pup has been shot because this important thing has been omitted, and he has gone after the head, instead of going back to the heels for another stinging blow, and by chasing in front of the cattle, has swung them around and thereby provoked the owner until he finally finished him because he would never be of any use.

I do not know, myself, how to encourage a pup to go back and try driving animals again at their heels after he has received such a setback as most of them do get.

My plan is to teach a young pup to play with my feet as I walk along, and let him catch me by the end of trousers



Baron Attractive, by Baron's Pride. Imported by Robt. Sinton, Regina, and sold to E.B. Hunter, Creelman, Sask.

mares per day should a stallion of average age breed?

A horse of this size should have around 20 lbs. of good hay per day, divided into three feeds. Three gallons of oats per day should be enough to feed until the breeding season begins, when the ration may be increased to four gallons. Twice a week give a bran mash instead of the usual feed of oats. Mares ordinarily come in season every three weeks. Under ordinary circumstances no stallion should serve more than two mares a day.

Edmonton Spring Show.

The Provincial Horse Show and Bull Sale under the auspices of the Edmonton Stock Breeders' Association will take place on April 26 and 27. This is the first exhibition event undertaken by this stock breeders' association. Swine, sheep, and female cattle classes are not included this year, but they will be taken account of next year, when the new stock pavilion is completed.

Fifty horses are entered in the stallion show, and are distributed by breeds as follows: Clydesdale, 13; Percheron, 7; shires, 5; Suffolk Punch, 5; Belgian, 2; French draught, 1; standard bred, 9; thoroughbred, 1; coach, 1; hackney, 1; Shetlands, 1.

Bulls number 24, and are: Shorthorns,

leg, and then throw him off, gently at first, but gradually a little harder, and then watch him over my shoulder and kick at him when he comes up, taking care not to hurt him, of course.

It is surprising how quickly he will learn to drop down to miss the blow.

My idea is to teach him that when he snips an animal on the heels the next thing is to dodge. One pup that I trained that way worked for the first six weeks every day driving cattle, and during that time he just got a little touch with a cow's heel. The next little chip he got was about one year from the time he started.

I start them to work as soon as they are active enough to get out of the way in case a cow should chase them, but I have always made it a point to have him so good on the dodge that I cannot hit him when I do my best.

Some farmers keep their bulls confined in close stalls almost all the time and then wonder why they are surly. There is nothing to wonder at. Such treatment is not conducive to good humor. Some years ago the prisoners in New York State Prison were not allowed to work, and it was soon noticed by the officials that they were falling into bad health and becoming surly and morose in disposition. Probably the same rule holds good with the lower animals. Give the bull a chance to get exercise.

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It should be given to the cows before and after calving. This will not only keep the cow in prime condition, but also insure strong, healthy calves. Scours and other diseases can be prevented by giving Pratts Animal Regulator in the milk or other feed given the calf. It keeps horses, cows and hogs healthy—and healthy animals are money-makers.

Pratts Animal Regulator pays for itself in feed economy—less is required because every ounce is thoroughly assimilated and digested. Try Pratts Animal Regulator on your stock this Spring, at our risk.

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If you are not more than satisfied with the results, your dealer will refund all you spend.

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FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

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Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most extreme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is the time for those that have got feed to take advantage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show animals at half-price. Apply to

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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

French Draft Horses.

We are informed that a number of French draft horses are being brought into the West from the States under the guise of Percherons. Horses known as French draft are of the Boulonnais, Nivernais, Arcaennais, or Breton strains, as these or any of their crosses are known in France. In the United States and Canada they are known as French Draft, and are distinct from the Percherons. They are not recognized as a breed in Canada, no stud book is provided for them, and all such animals coming into the country have to pay duty at the port of entry. In the United States there is a French Draft stud book which is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture. The reason for the Canadian National Records' Association not recognizing the breed in this country and providing a stud book for same is, we understand, because there are, comparatively speaking, so few French Drafters in Canada. If the breed becomes popular here and a large number are bred no doubt a stud book will be established. In the meantime no such book exists, and the breed is not officially recognized. French drafters are not Percherons. They are not considered so in France, neither in the United States nor in Canada.

Education Regarding Bovine Tuberculosis.

The campaign against tuberculosis in cattle proceeds apace. A short time ago we published a number of extracts from a recent report issued by the International Commission on Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General of Canada, is president. That report was of a very practical and useful nature. Since the time of its issuance another meeting of the Commission was held at Buffalo, and at this gathering it was decided to prepare a small pamphlet on the subject of bovine tuberculosis. This pamphlet is to be very simply and plainly worded, for the general public, especially stock owners. It is to embody a full statement of available information on the subject: so far as it concerns the stock owner in a practical way, and so far as such information is accepted by the Commission. This primer will probably be published in very large editions in the United States and Canada, and be given very wide distribution by the Canadian and United States Governments and by several of the individual states of the union.

In connection with the preparation of this pamphlet we are pleased to see that one of our own Western Canadian veterinarians is to be given a place, one of the committee being Dr. F. Torrance, of Winnipeg, who represents the veterinarians of Canada on the Commission. Beside him there are on the committee Dr. V. A. Moore, Cornell University; Dr. J. R. Mohler, U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry; Mr. J. J. Ferguson, representing American Packers; and Dr. Reynolds, Minnesota.

The importance of this work is much greater than is indicated by popular sentiment on the question. Some folk talk about bovine tuberculosis as though it were only a subject for doctors and editors to frighten people with, having no vital concern for the practical cattleman. But that notion is all wrong. Only a few days ago a Manitoba breeder told the writer that during the past few months tuberculosis had wiped out one thousand dollars' worth of his herd, and that he believed that nearly all his neighbor's herd had also been visited. That is practical enough; and it is just such experiences as these—not one-quarter so rare as one would imagine from the way such things are hushed up—that makes this question of great interest to every farmer in this country.

J. W. Cripps, Elstow, Sask.—I am recommending your paper to all my friends, as I have gathered a number of useful hints from it, even in the short time I have been a subscriber.



Gold Medal offered by the Percheron Society of America. Won at Winnipeg Industrial.

In addition to the Champions of Western Canada, we now have in our barns 12 head of choicest stallions and mares which we were able to buy at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. We are in the horse business; come and see them. We invite inspection.

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Reverse Side of Medal.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE

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Clearwater Stock Farm



MARQUIS—One of the two-year-olds in our Nov. 15 shipment; weight 1825 lbs. girth 8 ft. 1 in.

OUR second shipment since November has arrived in good condition, and consists of eight stallions and four mares, all under four years of age and of heavy weight and extra good quality. Three of these horses are prize winners from the Chicago International. One of the number secured first. This importation is in addition to our usual number of forty head, and we can now offer a larger number and of better quality than ever before, at very reasonable prices and liberal terms. Intending purchasers would do well to inspect our stock before buying, or write or phone us for prices and description. We have French, American, and home bred animals to select from, weighing from 1600 to 2200 lbs., and ages from one to eight years. Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina, in 1910, our exhibit of eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

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THE NEW



The hard, irksome, sweaty labor with a ' and shear; the tired, aching swollen wrist of the shearer; the maimed and mangled sheep from it; the uneven shearing, cutting the animal in some places and leaving an inch of wool in others; the fleece in shreds and tatters and spoiled with second cuts, OR the easy turning, fast, even shearing of a

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that anyone can do; the fleece taken off smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket, with every fibre at its longest; with not a scratch of any kind to the sheep and with all the wool secured, enough more, at the present price of wool to bring you from 15c to 40c more from each sheep! That's what you can do with this Stewart No. 9 Machine. It requires no expert labor to use a Stewart Shearing Machine. Any of the help can do it. The machine, all complete, with ball bearings in every joint and having a ball bearing shearing head, and including four combs and four cutters, costs at your dealers, only \$15.75. This machine turns easier and shears faster than any other shearing machine we have ever produced. It is a big advance over anything else on the market. Get one from your dealer, or write today for new 1911 catalogue and our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Shearing Sheep" by the leading American expert.

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Status of the Clydesdale.

Somewhat historical and somewhat prophetic—The past, present and future of the breed in North America—First importations—Fraudulent pedigrees—As foal getters—Popularity in Canada—Canadian, British, French, and American stud books—Canadians Good horse judges—Breed contests—Some defects in the breed—Mistakes being rectified—All countries indebted to Britain—As a worker in harness.

From Recent address by Alex. Galbraith, President of the American Clydesdale Association.

The first Clydesdale horse to cross the Atlantic was a grey stallion named Grey Clyde, and was brought into Canada in the year 1838. Two years previous, at the first stallion show ever held in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, my father, who had the same name as myself, had the honor of winning first prize with a Clydesdale stallion named Stirlingshire Champion. This was in 1836—exactly seventy-five years ago. From that date until the present time the name of Galbraith has been constantly and prominently associated with Clydesdales. My father exported to Canada in 1851, just sixty years ago, a stallion named George Buchanan, he being, I believe, the fifth horse to cross the Atlantic. Importations, very small at first and attended with much danger and loss, there being no insurance in those days, continued to increase in numbers and frequency.

Sound Pedigrees.

In 1878 a stud book for Clydesdales was

Personal Experience.

My personal experience in the Clydesdale business in this country covers a period of some thirty years, and extends practically from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the central states north through the great western provinces of Canada. In all those years and with such a variety of conditions and environments, I never remember hearing a single complaint about any Clydesdale stallion leaving an unsound or inferior class of colts. I have frequently heard of certain stallions not leaving enough colts, and others that did not receive very liberal patronage, but in not a solitary instance, so far as my memory serves me, has there been a complaint on the quality of the colts. Sometimes I have gone into a district given up entirely to raising other breeds, and on enquiring why they did not raise Clydesdales the answer would probably be: "Mr. So-and-So had a Clyde horse some years ago and he left awful good colts, but a Percheron or a Belgian horse



Clydesdale Stallion Earl Roberts (imp.) 11713, by Hiawatha, dam by Baron Robgill, also imported. Foaled May, 1906. Imported by Jno. Graham, Carberry, Man.

published in Scotland, and a volume has been published every year since. A faithful and accurate record has been kept all along. No outside crossing has been sanctioned or permitted. No false or doubtful pedigrees have been admitted into the stud book. No scandal has ever arisen in connection with the registration of Clydesdales. On some three occasions parties have tried to palm off incorrect pedigrees and each time the parties have been severely punished. Had the same vigorous steps been taken in the Percheron camp there would have been less scandal and the Percheron cause would have been advanced. If the only way to stop crime is by punishing the criminal, surely the only way to stop parties from misrepresenting a horse's age or giving him a false pedigree is to treat such parties as criminals and punish them severely.

The practice of people of good repute simply shutting their eyes to well known cases of fraudulent pedigrees and false ages of animals exhibited at our leading fairs and then sold to unsuspecting farmers is reprehensible in the highest degree. If the Percheron men were to deal with such fraudulent cases as the Clydesdale men have done and expose and punish the offenders, the people at large would have a higher regard for the value of pedigree and the interest of the breed would be materially advanced.

was brought in and sold at a high price to a company of farmers, and that breed has occupied the field ever since."

In other words, the Clyde horse was displaced, not because of any fault that he or his colts had, but was simply crowded out by the fancy priced company or syndicate stallion. There are hundreds of such cases all over the country. Now I am not disparaging the Percheron or Belgian or Shire horse—they are all good breeds—but I state the foregoing fact as an explanation of why the Clydesdale has apparently lost ground. He has not been pushed to the front. He has only been syndicated in comparatively few cases, whereas the other breeds have been syndicated everywhere, largely advertised and their merits ably and persistently put before the American public all those years. Those other breeds, and more especially the Percherons, have been placed in almost every township of every county of every state in the union. What wonder is it, therefore, that the breed is almost universally popular? I do not, of course, wish to make comparison between the breeds today. Each have their own merits and their own defects and it goes without saying that throughout the greater part of the United States the Percheron is clearly the most popular breed of draft horses.

Conditions in Canada.

But cross the line into any part of

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We expect a shipment of choice Clydes and Hackneys in a few days and another car-load of Percherons before May 1st.

Write us for description and prices telling us just what you want and how you would like to pay for it. Fair treatment and honest guarantee with every horse sold.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.,

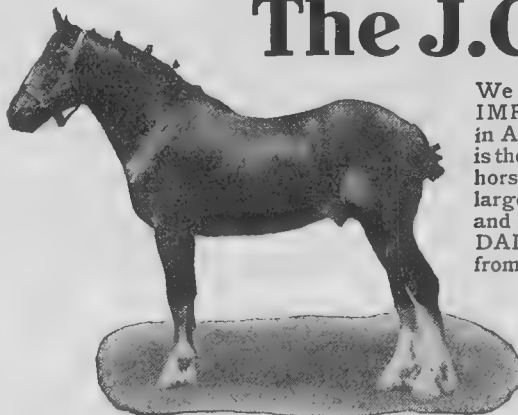
Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

Vanstone & Rogers,

Stables and Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.



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We have been BREEDING and IMPORTING CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE - The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and Imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

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Sir Norton (imp.) by Montrave Ronald, out of Bess 2nd of Daldy. First prize two-year-old at Calgary Fair.

Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

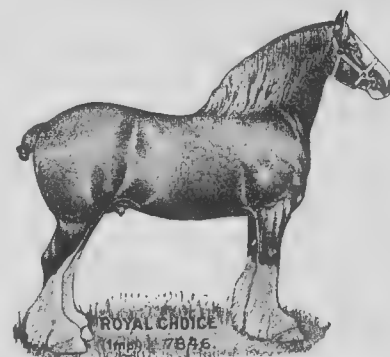
A few good Canadian bred colts rising two and three; also a few first class imported stallions for sale; mares and fillies of all ages. This stud won

14 Firsts and Championships

at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg in 1910, at one of the best Clydesdale shows ever held in America.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.

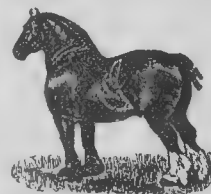
Local and long distance Phone. 11 miles north of Regina, on the C.N.R. Regina-Prince Albert line.



SINTON'S (Imp.) CLYDESDALES

Our 1910 importation comprising 24 Stallions and 20 Mares, reached Regina from Scotland Aug. 15th. Included in the number are many prize winners and outstanding individuals by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Baden Powell, Baronson, Breadalbane, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrave Ronald, Pride of Blacon, Prince Shapley, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite, Royal Chottna, Ruby Pride and other noted sires. 50 head (imp.) Clydesdales and 3 (imp.) Percheron Stallions to select from, ages 1 to 5 years. Prices and terms the very best possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.



English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

P. B. Ross, Prop.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM, STROME, ALTA.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

A Number of Bulls For Sale.

C. F. LYALL, Prop.



Shorthorns

Herd head by Keir Emblem, imported, 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sex, at Rock bottom prices. Come and see them or write for Price and terms. 65 head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sex. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask.

Phone G.T.P., C.P.R. and C.N.R. 375

Canada, either east or west, and what do we find? Nearly 90 per cent of the heavy horses are Clydesdales. Enquire in Toronto or Winnipeg or Vancouver why this is so, and the most invariable answer is: "We tried all the other breeds, but they were all too soft," or "Their legs wouldn't stand the work," or something of that sort. Or they might say: "The Clydesdale does not mature so young, and doesn't put on flesh so readily, but he has more ambition, is stronger at a pull, much more active and has more endurance than any other breed." Now, you may possibly think it is because a great many Canadians are of British birth or extraction that they prefer the Clydesdale horse. If this were the case, they would also prefer the Shire, which they do not. There are far more people of English than of Scottish ancestry in Canada and every Englishman is supposed to stand for a Shire horse. But in no part of Canada, either east or west, has the Shire breed ever been popular; in fact, the breed has made no more headway than the Belgian and hardly as much as the Percheron. The Clydesdale, on the other hand, has increased both in numbers and popularity steadily from the Maritime provinces in the east to British Columbia on the Pacific. To show their increasing popularity, there have been imported from Scotland into Canada during 1910 no fewer than 1,400 Clydesdales—this being the largest number ever brought across in any one year.

Stud Books.

The Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book contains nearly 20,000 recorded animals, the greater portion of which are not included in the 16,000 entries we have in the American Clydesdale Stud Book.

The British Stud Book differs materially from the French Stud Books in this respect—that they are published

Clydesdales have taken a leading part during the last few years at the International shows in Chicago. These competitions are doubtless familiar to all of you. In the six-horse team contest the Clydesdales have won first prize, seven out of eleven times, and have never been further back than second. In all they have won approximately 70 per cent of all the leading honors and this in open competition with all other breeds. The Percherons have won about 25 per cent and the Shires 5 per cent. Belgians have not scored at all so far and the Suffolk horse has never competed. Of course, I don't claim that this represents the comparative merits of the breeds. That would be foolish, and this great victory of the Clydesdales in harness is all the more noteworthy when we consider the fact that there are probably ten times as many of the other draft breeds combined as there are of Clydesdales. I can only account for those numerous victories on the ground of their superiority. While the average Clydesdale may not surpass his competitors very far, I maintain that the best products of the breed—the very tops so to speak—combine in a higher degree the essential excellence of the ideal draft horse than any other. And this, I take it, is evidence of the skillful, laborious and persistent efforts of the Clydesdale breeder. A standard has been set and prizes awarded according as the animals approached that standard. The basis of this standard may be said to be soundness and bottoms. Feet, pasterns, hocks and close straight action are the fundamentals on which the Scottish breeder has built his ideal fabric. No matter how perfect a horse might be in his body, or how massive or powerful or handsome, if found defective in any of those named fundamentals he never finds a place in the prize lists of the present or the past generation of fairs or shows as they are called in

It is the worst kind of foolishness to work a team with harness that is known to be unsafe. Many runaways are caused by this unwise practise. Especially should care be taken to have sufficient strength in bridles and lines. With so many young horses being placed in the hands of inexperienced drivers, this caution is particularly needed at this season of the year.

annually no matter whether the export trade be good or bad, and their records are absolutely accurate and authentic. No stud book existed in France until it was started by Americans on behalf of the American trade, and during the years of depression from 1893 to 1897 no stud book was published and no registrations made in France at all. With the revival of the import trade the French breeders again commenced to register their horses. But for the American demand for pedigrees the probability is that the registration of Percherons in France would be abandoned.

The Best Horse Judges.

I have already spoken of the overwhelming popularity of the Clydesdale breed in Canada as compared with other breeds and in general contrast to what exists in the United States. The question naturally arises, therefore, who are the best judges of horses, the Canadians or Americans? Now, from a somewhat extensive experience in both countries I have no hesitation whatever in saying that, speaking generally, Canadians are much the keener and more critical judges of horses and I think perhaps of other animals as well. In contrast to our people here the Canadian is naturally a stockman. He loves live stock and from his early boyhood makes a close study of the domestic animals and their breeding. Son succeeds father and grandfather in the stock business and each generation improves on the methods and ideas of his progenitors. Of course, we have many excellent judges in the United States, but not in anything like the same proportionate numbers as in Canada. Canadians will often buy a horse thin in condition, but very few Americans have the courage to do so.

Breed Contests.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to speak of the breed contests wherein

Europe. But while I claim a great many excellencies for the Clydesdale horse, I am far from claiming him as perfect and incapable of further improvement. I am candid enough to admit the defects where they exist and I will now do so.

Defects.

Many present day prize winners have, in my opinion, too short ribs and not enough depth of body. This kind are not always good feeders nor good shippers. They are apt to be somewhat nervous, restless and too ambitious. A good many Clydesdales are undersized, and quite a number are rather too fine in bone, too narrow in chest and too light in arms and thighs. The narrow chests are the result of an urgent demand for absolutely straight action. The great Clydesdale sire, Darnley, that lived 25 to 30 years ago, exercised a wonderful influence on the breed on account of his own merits and his popularity as a sire. He imparted to his progeny more quality and nicer heads and finer dispositions than any of his antecedents or contemporaries, but along with those good points his progeny for the most part inherited his own rather slender arms and thighs. I happen to be one of the very few men in this country who can remember and speak from personal knowledge of such celebrities as Darnley and Prince of Wales, the two greatest Clydesdales of the 19th Century,—in fact, I remember the sires and grand-sires of both those famous horses.

I have spoken of the defects of some of our most popular Clydesdales today. These defects I am glad to say are now being recognized and rectified, and had the Scottish breeders been a little less tenacious of their own opinions during the last 25 years, and had listened to the best American opinions and considered American tastes as the French have always done, my opinion is that the Clydesdale would have been improved and would have been vastly more numerous

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
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RINGBONE,
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BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.

REMOVES

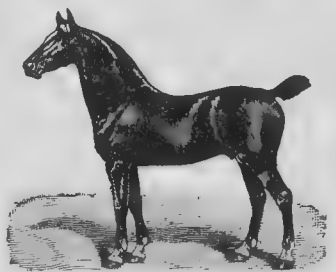
BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard
VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable.
Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

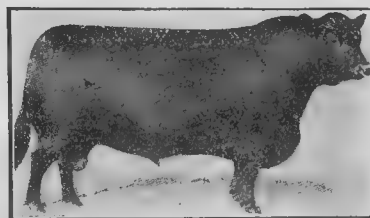
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

River View Stock Farm, Westbourne Man.



Edgewood Taft III.

I have recently acquired the famous Elmlawn Herd of Angus Cattle, founded by H. L. M. Bruner, Toledo, Ia., consisting of 52 head; 30 breeding females and the rest bulls and heifers.

There are eight young bulls for sale, all sired by the imported Elmflock.

For prices and terms write

D. E. Bucklin

Lock Box 173, Winnipeg, Man.

Maple View Farm

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES

MY new importation arrived on April 1, in good condition. They are all good colors, blacks and grays, 3 and 4 years old, weighing from 1800 to 2100 lbs. It will be to the interest of intending purchasers to write me, or come and see my horses before buying elsewhere. I can save purchasers money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesmen, giving the purchaser the benefit of this saving in cost of selling. All horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. Over 35 years in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as experience has shown. Correspondence solicited; visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is only one-half mile from station. Phone 104, ring 32.
Third importation for 1911.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Sask.



The Percheron Society of America

Has 338 new members since December 1st, 1910, exclusive of the 137 new members added by taking over the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, Ohio. More than 3500 stockholders March 15, 1911. The only recognized Percheron record. Good pure bred mares will do your farm work and raise more valuable colts than grade mare. For information address,

Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

and popular in the United States than he is today. Tell a Frenchman what you want and he will try to accommodate you. Tell a Briton what you want and he will waste time trying to convince you that he knows better than you do what is required. He is, of course, sometimes right and sometimes wrong.

Nations Owe Much to Britain.

It is fair, however, to say that it is to Britain that not only Americans, but all foreign nations are indebted for nearly all our imported breeds of domestic live stock, and the British breeder has never touched any subject in the line of breeding without improving it, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep or even dogs or poultry.

Outstanding Merits.

The Clydesdale, although perhaps not perfect, has many outstanding merits. As a worker in harness he is intelligence itself. His method of drawing heavy loads either on a country road or on a crowded city street is a lesson in mechanics. Setting himself firmly into the collar and utilizing every ounce of power in his frame, he takes a steady pull and with long swinging stride and rapid walking gait he soon distances all competitors. The Clydesdale is too restless and ambitious to put on flesh rapidly, but give him plenty of work and he will never disappoint you or be found wanting.

Advanced Registry for Stallions in Great Britain.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Great Britain passed a regulation which came into effect on February 1, 1911, governing the registration of stallions vetted sound. These regulations will be of interest to western horsemen at this time in view of the fact that at the recent horse-breeders' annual meetings the question of registering sound and unsound horses has been very generally discussed. The regulations in question apply only to Great Britain and are a decided move in the direction of improving the horse-breeding industry in the old land. A register is being opened for stallions, both light and draft, that can pass an examination for soundness by the veterinary surgeon of the British Board of Agriculture. None but pure-bred horses will be registered. The following clauses in the regulation will be of interest:—

"Stallions will be inspected and registered free of charge if serving at a fee of £10 or under, exclusive of the groom's fee, provided that they are presented for examination at the place and time appointed by the board for the purpose. When the fee is over £10 the examination will be at the owner's expense. The necessary veterinary examination will be carried out by the veterinary surgeon appointed for the purpose by the board.

"A stallion will not be registered or be retained on the register unless it is free from hereditary unsoundness and otherwise fit for breeding purposes.

"If the report of the veterinary surgeon shows that the stallion is suffering from a disease or deformity, which in the opinion of the board renders it unfit for breeding purposes, the owner will be so informed. He will be entitled to have the question of the existence of the disease or deformity determined by a referee appointed by the board, if he furnishes the board with a certificate by a veterinary surgeon to the effect that the stallion is not so affected and gives security for the cost of the examination by the referee which will be payable by the owner unless the appeal is successful. The privilege of appeal is not to extend to a stallion which has been rejected on appeal in a previous year.

"The board reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason and without inspection or veterinary examination, to decline to register any stallion or to remove it from the register. No appeal will be allowed against a decision of the board under this rule.

"The board reserve the right to cause any registered stallion to be inspected and examined by their officers at any time."

The Manitoba Public Live Stock Market Board.

At the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature there was passed a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate a public live stock markets board." This Act is the culmination of the investigations conducted by the Manitoba Abattoir Commission which was appointed in 1910. It will be remembered also that at the last session of the local House an Act respecting the live stock industry was passed whereby provision was made for the payment of \$50,000 to any municipality within the province that would undertake to equip, operate, and maintain a public market and public abattoir, also a suitable cold storage plant. This offer has not as yet been accepted by any municipality, although negotiations between Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and the Government have been going forward for some time. After making a somewhat extended tour of investigation, the Commission above referred to, recommended to the Government the establishment of a public abattoir. They further reported that in connection therewith it was necessary to establish a public market and railway facilities for properly unloading and caring for live stock until disposed of, as incident to the establishment and operation of such public abattoir. It was also recommended by this Commission that it would be desirable that the various railway companies be induced to become parties to and interested in the establishment and

Golden West Stock Farm



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Liberal

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold, P.O. Balgonie R.R. Station, C.P.R. Sask.

W. C. Kidd Listowel, Limited

Horse Importing Company

Listowel, Ontario, and
Wavy Lake Ranch, Strome
Alberta

President - W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont.
Western Agent G. T. KIDD, Strome, Alta.

Importers and dealers in the highest class of imported PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, CLYDES SHIRES and Standard Bred Trotting Stallions of the most fashionable strains. Private sales solicited.

Terms to suit responsible parties.

Our consignment is now ready for inspection. Write to either place for further particulars.



CAESAR DE MACHELEN
First and Champion Belgian Stallion at
Edmonton Fair.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Thirty Head of Imported Stallions for Sale

ON account of the death of Mr. Geo. Mutch, partner of the well known firm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and in order to wind up the business of the estate the Clydesdales now on hand at Craigie Mains are being offered at very reasonable prices. The firm has on hand now about 30 head mostly stallions, and the most of them sired by Baron's Pride or of Baron's Pride breeding. There are 10 stallions, rising three or over, 12 rising two years and the rest foals.

Write for descriptive catalog which gives all particulars. Business is still being done under the firm name of

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

P.S.—These must be sold in order to settle up the business, when other importations will be made as usual.



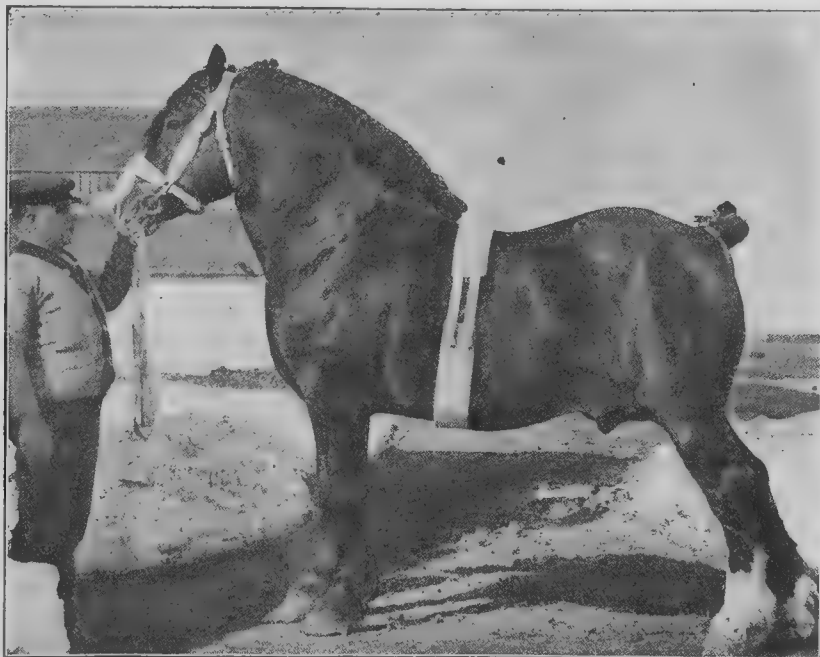
BARON'S CEDRIC.

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Importer and Breeder of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions
WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Local and Long Distance Phone. Westbourne is 17 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie on Minnedosa and Yorkton Branch, C.P.R.



Avenant, by La Fleur, first prize Belgian stallion, Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Imported by E. Pootmans and Sons, Regina, and owned by W. E. Eichel, Condie.

operation of such market and railway facilities.

According to the Act, shareholders of the corporation, which is to be known as "The Public Markets, Ltd.," will be representatives of the railway companies. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given the right of appointing one representative who shall be a member of the corporation, but not a shareholder. This Government representative will have the right to be present at all meetings of the corporation and directors, but has no right to vote except in case of a tie or other failure to agree. He has the right of access to the books of the corporation at all times, and the right to report to the Government from time to time concerning the affairs of the organization. The capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each. Power to increase this stock

is also given by making proper application to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Rates, tolls, and other charges will be regulated and controlled by the Government, and all rates, tolls, or other charges must be approved by the Government before they come into force.

Sec. 17 reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for the corporation (The Public Markets, Ltd.), or any officer, employee, or servant of the corporation, to charge, collect, or receive for yardage, loading, unloading, watering, weighing, caring for, feeding, and service of stock, prices greater or other than the prices fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act." Severe penalties are provided for all discriminations, and any person or firm believing that they are not getting fair treatment has the right to place the grounds for complaint before the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council,

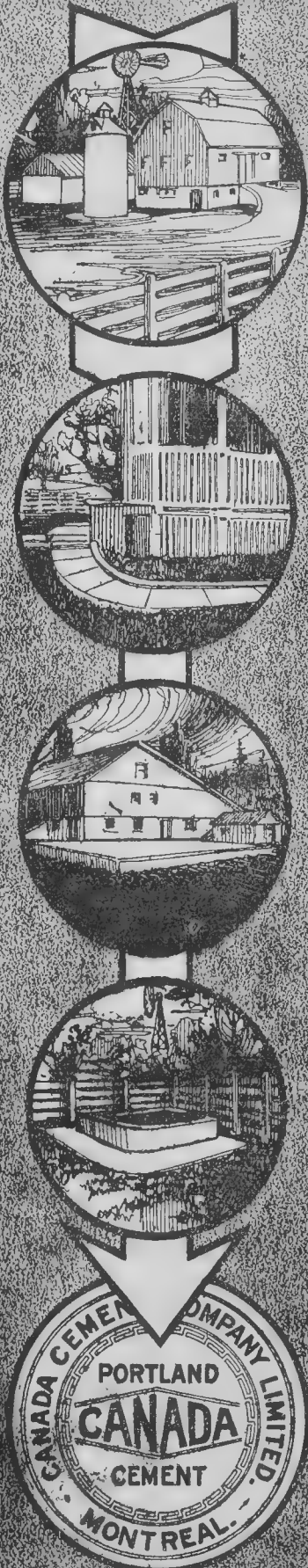
who shall have power to investigate and adjust the difficulties.

The Act provides that from the grounds which may be secured for the public stock yards, an area not to exceed 15 acres in extent may be sold to a municipality for the purpose of erecting thereon a public slaughter house and public cold storage plant. The Act further provides that the C.P.R. Company may become a party to this corporation and still not have its rights impaired as regards certain by-laws of the city of Winnipeg.

Provisional shareholders, in addition to the railway companies whose interest it is hoped to secure, named in the Act, are: Robt. A. C. Manning, barrister, Winnipeg; Stephen Benson, farmer, Neepawa; and Jas. Morrow, reeve of the municipality of Louise. These gentlemen are now preparing plans for getting

the corporation under way. It is expected that an organization meeting will be held with the railway companies in the very near future.

City men who go farming sometimes do some foolish things. For instance, an old country paper tells of a man who had made a considerable fortune in business, so that he purchased a large holding, and, as a hobby, turned his attention to farming, of which he was totally ignorant. During the lambing season he was at his club in London, when a fellow-member, speaking of the terrible weather prevailing, observed that it was bad for lambing. Instantly the amateur farmer went to the telegraph office and wired to his chief shepherd, "Stop the lambing!"



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy tonight. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....

The Canada Cement Co.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

Economical Pork Production.

Address delivered by Mr. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., at the Annual Meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, held in Brandon on March 13.

The three important factors in growing hogs economically are the breeding, the feeding and the marketing.

What Type?

Here in Canada the demand has hitherto been for hogs of a type suitable for the manufacture of first-class bacon, and in order to produce pigs conforming to these requirements, our choice must be made from one of the three breeds which have been bred for bacon producing purposes. These breeds are the Berkshire, the Yorkshire and the Tamworth. Careful and judicious crossing of these breeds is practised successfully by many farmers who grow hogs in a commercial way.

Some claim that it is poor economy to breed the bacon type of hog, asserting that the thicker American types are produced at less cost per pound than can be the case with the breeds I have mentioned. But it has never been proved that this is so—at least, not to my knowledge.

In selecting his breeding stock, a farmer should have an ideal type firmly fixed in his mind, and should work and breed to that type, at the same time striving to improve and overcome any weak points that may happen to crop up in his herd.

Intelligent Mating Necessary.

I will not take up any of your time by giving a description of my views as to what conformation is most desirable in an up-to-date hog. You will have ample opportunity to satisfy yourselves on this point by making a study of the exhibits at this or any fair of importance. But I should like to emphasize the necessity of having the breeding stocks of both sexes well grown, vigorous and free from signs of constitutional weakness. To produce market topping hogs in the cheapest way, one must not overlook the minor details of conformation when selecting breeding animals. Haphazard mating is responsible for a large number of the culls and scrubs that are too numerous wherever live stock is raised. The swine breeder should be keenly observant, should persevere untiringly, and possess a proper appreciation of the value of the little essentials, coupled with a liking for his occupation.

Let us assume that the farmer has taken the trouble to get the use of a good boar, and we will pay attention for a while to the maternal side of the herd. Granting that the general conformation of the sow suits us, and that she is strongly feminine in appearance, the next thing of importance to know about her is the number of good teats she has and the evenness with which they are distributed. Having satisfied ourselves in this respect, we will have to take our chances with her until she gives birth to her first litter before we can pass final judgment as to her probable usefulness.

Essentials to Profit.

The good sow is one whose prolificacy is proved, not only by the number of pigs she farrows, but by the uniformity of the offspring and her qualifications for raising them. It has been stated by a well-known authority that there is no more profitable breeding animal on the farm than a good sow. Personally, I do not agree with that opinion. The hen has them all beaten, and a good dairy cow comes next. Nevertheless, given a chance, the sow will continue to do plenty of mortgage lifting stunts.

Size of Litter.

I just referred to the importance of prolificacy. In my opinion, ten pigs makes an ideal litter. Few sows raise all their pigs. They cannot be expected to do so if the number of little ones is much in excess of ten. But the trouble is that losses are enormous even when litters are so small that any sow should be capable of raising them all. It is a sad commentary on the methods of some growers that such a large percentage of pigs farrowed perish in infancy.

Such a cutting down of the profits of the business is unnecessary. Like

many other losses in stock growing, it is largely preventable. The condition of the sow at farrowing time, as well as her condition at the time of mating, is so potent a factor in deciding the vigor of the young pigs that every means tending to improve that condition must be considered if we are to lessen this common loss.

Feed, Shelter, Exercise.

Vigorous health of sire and dam at time of mating is of first importance. For the next sixteen weeks she must have such feed, shelter and chance for exercise as will keep her in vigorous health. Grain alone is not enough. Reduce this, and supplement it with a ration carrying more protein and more bulk—a flesh forming rather than a fat forming ration. In winter, which is usually the period of gestation, the sow needs our help to digest her feed to the demands of her nature and condition. She needs shelter, and must have exercise. Without it she cannot be healthy and vigorous. Close housing and heavy grain feeding, without exercise, cause trouble at farrowing time, and the penalty for this treatment is too often a litter of weak pigs. A study of the feed and conditions about the pens may help the thoughtful owner to avoid such losses next time. We will not get any relief at farrowing time by pampering, big heavy feeding or by building expensive hog houses. We need a better understanding of the laws of health and to adjust our feeds and methods of handling the sows to increase their vigor. Feed for strength and ready digestion, not for fat and sluggishness. The best digestion follows the use of a well-balanced ration, fed in moderation and combined with exercise and a dry place to sleep.

It is not easy in this climate to get sows to take exercise, especially matured ones, and these, being the tried and trusty ones, need our best attention. The rigors of our climate compel us to keep farm animals under artificial conditions during the winter months, and our task is to learn to furnish them as good conditions as to sanitation, hygiene and feed as their vigorous health demands. Of all the causes that lead up to the unwarranted loss of pigs in infancy, failure to give the sow a chance to live up to the simple rules which govern the preservation and improvement of health is the chief one, and this can be remedied if there is a will to do it.

When Should the Sow Farrow?

I believe that the average man who breeds for May pigs improves his chance

of having a full crop, because the sow will have more opportunity for getting exercise and some green feed, which will help greatly to tone up the health after a long winter, much of which is spent in enforced idleness. The pigs will usually be stronger than those farrowed at an earlier date. But, on the other hand, if there is a determination on the part of the owner to use common sense and watchfulness, he will be well repaid

for the extra care required if he breeds for March pigs. This means more labor and greater skill in adjusting feeds to the needs of both sow and young.

The attendant must be on good terms with his charges, and unless he has their confidence he will have trouble and loss at this critical time, which will be aggravated if he has to keep two sows to do the work of one. Feed and manage with a view to saving all the young pigs

The Paint That Is Easiest To Apply

is surely the paint you ought to buy when there's anything you want to paint. M-L Pure Paint spreads so evenly and easily that it satisfactorily covers more surface than most other paints.

M L PURE PAINT

Best You Can Buy

also leaves the smoothest, glossiest surface—and takes the least paint to do a good job. Wears longest, too. Any surface it covers will not need re-painting for the longest possible time. That's why M-L Pure Paint is by far the most economical paint you can buy. Try it. Note the clear, clean colors and the beautiful gloss it gives. Only purest materials and skilful mixing can make paint like that!



THE exceptional durability of M-L Pure Paint is due to a special ingredient which we alone have learned how to mix with other pure materials to make a paint that is not easily affected by extremes of wear or weather. You get the biggest money's worth in M-L Pure Paints.

Made in 47 colors for all paint uses by Imperial Varnish & Color Co., Limited, Toronto.

USE M-L FLAT WALL COLORS to obtain pleasing and artistic treatment of walls and ceilings. Best for up-to-date stencil decoration—sanitary, washable, durable, very economical. 16 shades. Easily applied. Full directions with can.

712



Copenhagen Snuff

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Whether you chew it or snuff it you will like its rich, mellow flavor.

NATIONAL SNUFF COMPANY LTD.

900 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Saved \$100 for This Man Last Year

After all the surest proof, for you, of the value of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison is the testimony of your brother farmers. Here is a sample of the letters I receive every week. O. C. Strassheim, of Turtle Lake, N. D., writes: "I used your Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison on my farm, and at the present time a live gopher could not be found on it. I know that it has the old strychnine beat in a hundred ways. I know that it has benefitted me to the extent of \$100.00."



Yet you cannot hope to reap 100% crops if you allow gophers and other field pests to feast upon the seed and tender shoots of grain.

What Gophers Cost

After many years of careful experimenting and testing, I have found, and proved to thousands, that every single gopher costs at least 10c to keep. And that there are from 500 to 1,000 gophers in a 40 acre infested field—and that every pair of gophers raise from 20 to 30 more each season.

Mickelson's

Kill-Em-Quick

is the simplest, surest, quickest and most economical Gopher Poison. Simply soak the grain over night—drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick which adheres to the grain—so it comes into immediate contact with the stomach tissues of gophers, causing death instantly. Its peculiar odor attracts gophers. They can't resist it—and they eat it in preference to the tender shoots or the seed, and the poison is so strong that the merest atom kills a gopher. A \$1.25

box of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 4,000 gophers. As each gopher costs you fully 10c, one box of Kill-Em-Quick means \$400.00 in increased crops.

Don't Use Strychnine

An ounce of strychnine, which should sell for \$1.00, has the power to kill 2,632 gophers. But strychnine is very insoluble and a great quantity of water must be used to dissolve it and likewise a great amount of grain must be added to absorb the liquid mixture. Its strength is so reduced that it takes an average of 20 grains to kill one gopher. But, as strychnine is excessively bitter, only about one-third of the gophers eat enough of it to kill them; so extensive experiments have proved that the dead gophers, from \$1.00 worth of strychnine, number only about 874.

On the other hand it has been proved that a 75c box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick actually kills 2,000 gophers. In the

first place, it is full-strength on every grain. In the second place, its odor and taste are attractive to gophers. In the third place, the minutest atom taken into the stomach is enough to kill a gopher.

Read These Letters

Mr. Wm. Heppler, Volga, S. D., writes: "I have just tried 'Kill-Em-Quick' Gopher Poison and can say it is all right. It is away ahead of strychnine. I will recommend it to all of my friends and neighbors."

And Mr. Carl Schaffer, of Mercer, N. D., writes: "Your Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison that I used this past summer was the best that I have ever used, and I have tried every preparation on the market but none were its equal. I put it on my fields, and went out to see its effect about two hours afterward and found dead gophers nearly every step I went over the field. I recommend it very highly to all of my neighbors."

Money-Back Guarantee

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison complies with and is guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, Serial No. 29689. That is a guarantee against misrepresentation. Back of this is the personal guarantee of our Company, on every box of Kill-Em-Quick. If, after using Kill-Em-Quick according to directions, you are dissatisfied in any way, address a letter to me personally, enclosing the outside label and stating how and when used, the amount paid for and from whom purchased, I will immediately refund the amount paid.

Send Coupon Now for All the Folders

I want to send you some more interesting facts that show you beyond doubt the superiority of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. I have issued several little folders that I want you to read because I know it will pay you well.



TRADE MARK

ANTON MICKELSON, President

Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company

Dept. G.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Send Me the Coupon Now

the sow can nourish properly, and a good start has been made in the direction of producing a cheap crop of hogs.

Early Maturity.

The sow and pigs should now be handled so that the little ones will make rapid growth as sucklers. The old-fashioned slow process of growing meat is a costly one. The feeder should endeavor to keep up a steady, thrifty growth of one pound a day or more, and if a farmer is so engrossed with other things that he has not time to do his pigs justice, let him not place the blame on other causes if his hogs fail to meet the packers' demands as to size and quality at from seven to eight months of age, or about November 1st.

Because the pigs of many farmers fail to make such growth does not prove that it cannot be done. We must keep sight of the fact that the first hundred pounds is made the most economically. To make hogs of 200 lbs. or better at seven months from March farrows is more profitable than to have pigs come in May, or later, since the early pigs are ready to make use of green things from the beginning of this growth, and should be ready for market before the rush and before the weather becomes cold and stormy.

Do not let the pigs suffer a check in their growth. Giving the young things a chance is a fundamental rule that must be adhered to if success is to be obtained and money made in raising live stock of any kind.

The farmer who is able to do his own feeding ought to get better growth than the hired helps will obtain. I know it is hard to find men who know how to feed profitably.

The day is past for us to take a year to grow a hog that should be brought to market in seven or eight months. Swine breeders must keep step with

cattlemen, who make better steers at two years than our ancestors did at four. Early maturity is the watchword of all classes of meat producers.

Encouraging Outlook.

In conclusion, let me say that the outlook for the swine breeder is full of encouragement. It is a safe guess that the breeding of hogs in the West has not increased in proportion to the demand for bacon products. The situation indicates that there is room for material expansion in the breeding of both pedigreed and commercial swine, and it ought not to require prophetic vision to appreciate the fact that the present high level of values will be maintained. The West is a grain grower's country, but the prudent farmer will stick to his bunch of breeding stock all the time, confident in the belief that the pendulum is swinging, very slowly if at all, in the direction of over-production.

A Supporter of the Red Polled Breed.

By George Swales, Myrtle, Man.

It was suggested at the meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association that some of the members write to the different papers any facts which would be likely to bring the great breed of dual purpose cattle, namely, Red Polls, before the farmers of Manitoba and the western provinces.

Many people no doubt will ask the question, What are the advantages of the dual purpose breed over the special dairy or beef breeds? I wish to say right here that if these highly specialized breeds are given the requisite feed, shelter and care they will give better

MICKELSON'S Kill-Em-Quick

GOPHER POISON

TRADE MARK

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND SUREST POISON

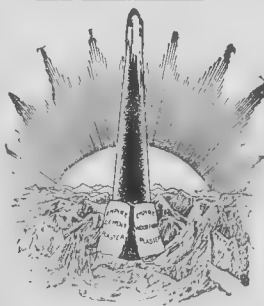
FOR GOPHERS AND SQUIRRELS
PRICE \$1.25
(Label Adopted Feb. 1, 1910)
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Anton Mickelson, President,
Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Washington Ave., No.

Dear Sir:—Please send me the folders you speak of in your advertisement. I am interested in Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison and the other Mickelson products.

Name.....
Address.....
State..... R. F. D.....

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Office and Mill
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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PROFITS \$6,000.00 A YEAR

Situated on the main line of the C. P. R. near to Vancouver. This property formerly belonged to a British Nobleman, and the house and outbuildings were erected regardless of expense.

Those who are seeking a first-class Dairy Farm in a beautiful climate, close to the most progressive City in Canada, cannot afford to miss this opportunity. For further particulars, write

JAMES BROOKS, Notary Public
337 Carrall Street
Vancouver, B. C.

returns than the dual purpose breed. The average farmer, however, has neither the time nor the inclination to give these higher specialized animals the care they require, and they prefer an animal that, from the standpoint of nature, is more evenly balanced.

This is the place that the dual purpose cow fills. She is a fairly good milker, and has good fleshing properties, so that a steer from her makes a good beef animal, and, as a rule, dual purpose cows are less liable to disease.

The question arises, Are dual cows profitable? My experience is that they are. We hand milk all our cows, and test and weigh the milk occasionally, and our cows average not less than 300 lbs. butter fat per year. We try to have them drop their calves in the fall, if possible, so that the cows are dried off during the busy time of harvesting, and the calves are ready to turn out in the pasture about the 1st of June.

In connection with the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, a record of twelve cows was kept from March 1st to November 21st, 1910, and the highest score was 10,807.75 lbs. of milk and 515.25 lbs. of butter fat. Below are the figures, etc:—

Name of Animal.	Dates Inclusive.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Butter Fat.
Liza, H. B.	Nov. 17/09 to Nov. 17/10	10,807.75	515.25
Pear	Apr. 9/09 to Apr. 9/10	9,183	445.45
Jane	Apr. 1/09 to Apr. 1/10	9,838.35	420.11
Ruby Rose	Oct. 16/09 to Oct. 16/10	9,051.75	405.40
Lillette	Sep. 13/09 to Sep. 13/10	8,563.9	387.37
Lillian	Dec. 18/09 to Dec. 18/10	8,836.9	383.10
Ruth	Nov. 21/09 to Nov. 21/10	8,699.8	367.50
Alice B.	Nov. 6/09 to Nov. 6/10	9,389.5	363.81
Helen	Oct. 1/09 to Oct. 1/10	8,140.8	349.31
Davy	Mar. 1/09 to Mar. 1/10	9,841.75	329.22
Diana 2	Nov. 6/09 to Nov. 6/10	7,082.6	316.58
Lady	Oct. 6/09 to Oct. 6/10	8,370.7	313.78

These figures show that the Red Polls are both milkers and butter makers. Last year at the Smithfield Show, in the slaughter test, the Red Polls showed as much daily gain in live weight as any of the beef breeds and the percent of dressed beef to the live weight was about the same.

We know that some strains of Short-horns, as they exist in England, are good dual purpose cattle, but where can they be had in this country in a sufficient number to satisfy the needs of the farmers who require them? Some herds of Red Polls are being bred more and more to beef, but recently more attention is being given to breeding for the dual purpose type.

In conclusion, I would say that dual purpose cattle are suitable for those farmers who do not think they can give as much time and attention to his stock as either the higher specified dairy or beef breeds require.

Fitness and not Fatness.

The following comments come from the pen of I. E. Newsom, of the Colorado Agricultural College. The subject is a live one with us as well, and we believe that the sentiment expressed will find

many sympathetic readers among our own stockmen. He says:—

At the Western Stock Show in Denver, it was a fact freely commented upon that the winners in the fat steer classes on foot stood practically no chance in the carcass classes later, it seemingly being felt by the judge of the carcasses that those animals that were sufficiently fat to win in the ring were too fat to be freely marketable. And this suggested to me several questions.

Isn't there, after all, in these excessively fat animals, a lot of suet that the butcher can dispose of only by sending it out with some excessively lean piece of meat?

Does the housewife want a piece of meat surrounded by a two-inch layer of fat? Aren't we at times overdoing the fattening of show animals?

But, to pass on to a field where our feet are on a better trodden path. Aren't the breeding animals in our large shows excessively fat? Certainly we must answer in the affirmative, in a great many cases. I have even seen draft stallions in the ring (and some of them won premiums) that were so fat that it is doubtful if they ever would afterward make successful breeders. We are certainly all aware that if we would make a heifer

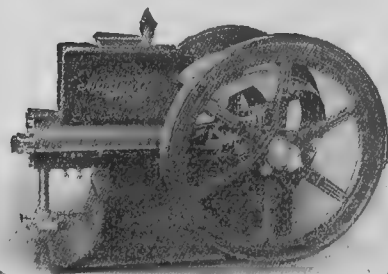
barren about all we have to do is to get her excessively fat. It must be a well-known fact among stockmen that these over fat animals are very susceptible to disease, and that after the disease is contracted they die much more promptly than those in moderate condition. After all, must we not look upon over-fatness as an abnormal condition, and one not to be desired. Of course, I realize that the average show visitor looks for fat only and can see no good in animals not fat; but after all isn't the show educational, and isn't it about time we started in to educate even the visitors that the fat animal is not necessarily the best animal? In other words, as has been so aptly stated by an eminent authority, "Fitness and not fatness," should be our aim.

Some people never dream of praising anything or anybody. They take everything as a matter of course, and imagine that they show their superiority by so doing. They little dream that they never get the best service owing to their niggardliness in showing their appreciation. It is surprising how a little word of praise stimulates to new efforts and puts life and interest into the work of those about us.



Group of registered Percherons sold by W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal Sask., to H. O. Bessey, Gadsby, Alta. On the left, Inepta, 2 years old, 3rd at Minnesota and South Dakota State Fairs. Second on left Boucher, first in class at Chicago International last December. Two mares on the right one and two years old.

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ARE
Great Labor Savers
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They are always
ready for work, in winter
as well as summer, are

not affected by cold weather, as every engine is Hopper Cooled, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect Cold Weather Automatic Mixer that requires no priming to start.

The Gasoline Supply tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

All small wearing parts are case hardened tool steel (never wear out).

Has automatic battery and fuel cut out, which insures long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption.

Write to-day for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1½ to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.

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Multiply Your Profits With This Proved Farm Power

YOU have invested a certain amount of money in your farm machines—your separator—fanning mill—ensilage cutter—pump.

To make that investment pay dividends, these machines must be operated at highest efficiency and the least possible cost.

Years of splendid service have shown that the most efficient operator of farm machines is an

I H C GASOLINE ENGINE

All I H C engines are conservatively rated—each engine easily developing 10 to 30 per cent more than its listed horse power.

The I H C is simple—its parts few and strong. This makes it easy to clean and keep in good condition, and gives it lasting qualities not to be found on more complicated engines.

I H C Gasoline Engines are built in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H.P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, or tractor.

No matter what work you want done there is an I H C to do it. See the I H C local dealer and pick out the engine you need. Get it to work saving you time and money and increasing your production. If you prefer, write for catalogue and full information to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A



Don't Wait.

The world will find worth out, they say,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy;
They say each dog will have his day.
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

Some day when you are old and gray
The world may think 'tis time to lay
Rewards upon your plate—it may—
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

The world's intentions may be kind,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy;
For worth that waits is hard to find,
So don't you sit and wait, my boy.

The world may turn, some day, inclined
To cheer the worth that lags behind
That through long years has hoped and
pined,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

Quits.

"She won't die, eh, doctor? She won't die?"

Bartlett's voice had in it a curious blend of coaxing and threatening, as if in some vague way he thought that the tone he adopted might influence the doctor, who, in his turn, could influence the advancing death. It was the attitude of despair rather than of hope; the illogical but intensely human desire to hear the consoling "no" spoken against all truth and reason.

"She won't die, eh?" he repeated, for the doctor stood with thoughtful face in the dark and narrow passage without offering a reply.

This silence seemed to paralyze him. He stood, with lips slightly open, staring into the other's face.

Dr. Slater placed his hand on the man's arm, nodded towards the flight of stairs, and they moved forward silently. In the front parlour the doctor found his voice.

"I am afraid I must tell you that this is a very serious matter, Bartlett," he began. "You ought to have called me in before. Why didn't you?"

"Why didn't I?" Bartlett looked at the doctor fiercely. "How was I to know she was queer? She never gave me so much as a word. Do you think I wouldn't have come to you if I'd known it? Yes; and what's more, doctor"—Bartlett thrust forward his face, jerking out the words vehemently—"what's more, doctor, I would have found the money to pay you, and pay you well. Save her now! You must save her! And then see what I'll do for you. I'll pay you the biggest lump of money you ever had in all your life!"

Dr. Slater looked at the speaker curiously. Though he had often seen the man in and about the village, this was the first time they had come to close quarters. He had stories of Bartlett's past life which were both interesting and discreditable, but this was the first opportunity he had for gauging the worth of the local gossip. Now he knew that the gossip was true. For where could this man, living a hand-to-mouth existence in a half-furnished cottage, find the big lump sum of money he spoke of?

"We will put the money question aside," he said curtly. "Your wife must go under a critical operation at once, and every minute that goes by lessens the chance of success. I must have the assistance of Dr. Ross. My colleagues round here are somewhat old-fashioned. Ross is a specialist. He must be brought here from Elmchester immediately. Do you understand?"

"From Elmchester!" Bartlett raised a hand to his clammy brow, looking at the doctor helplessly.

"Yes; it is ten miles away, and you must fetch him. I will remain behind with your wife. Wait a minute."

The doctor took out his pocket-book, scribbled hurriedly for a few moments,

and, tearing out the page, thrust it in Bartlett's hand.

"That is for Dr. Ross," he said. "Now, go to my house, tell my groom to put the horse in the trap, and drive into Elmchester as fast as you can. Do not spare the horse; every moment is valuable!"

Bartlett moved towards the door. "Your coat," said the doctor "There is no need to go out like that."

Bartlett remembered that he was in his shirt-sleeves, and turned into the kitchen, where his coat was suspended from a nail behind the door. It was while he was drawing this garment on that a sudden idea flashed into his mind.

Standing upon a chair, Bartlett stretched his hand upwards, thrusting it into a cavity where the sloping rafters touched the wall. When he stood upon the brick floor of the kitchen again he was holding something shiny and heavy, something he had kept hidden in the kitchen roof since the first days of his married life. It was a relic of the days when every man's hand had been raised against him—a five-chambered revolver.

Exactly why he had kept it he did not know. When the woman's love had drawn him away from his life of savage outlawry, he had promised to cut himself off from all things pertaining to the past. And, saving this, he had loyally kept his word. But he had waged war upon society so long that the fear of sudden attack had eaten into the marrow of his bones, was part of his unconscious attitude towards life.

Bartlett dropped it into his pocket. It was instinct rather than any preconceived design, that made him wish to have it ready to his hand. The doctor's grave demeanour had terrified him, though he had endeavoured to conceal the terror that was clutching at his heart.

If anything should happen to her while he was absent; if she should die. . . . Well, he had drawn the trigger upon other men; his own body was a target he could not easily miss.

Then the necessity for prompt action came home to him. He turned, looked towards the parlor, gave a curt nod to the doctor, and blundered out into the village street.

He stood for a moment, endeavoring to readjust his senses, struggling to get back to the normal. Then he looked back to the cottage. The doctor was at the window of the front room, watching his movements.

He swung round and began to run down the village street.

II.

"I am afraid our points of view are different, my dear Seymour, though I am quite willing to admit that your attitude is the more humane. Perhaps that is the result of our different occupations. I am compelled to look for the evil motive; your calling urges you to look for the good. I am called upon to punish vice; you look for the good in a sinner and lead him to repentance. Or you endeavour to do so. But you must admit that you find human clay very unpromising material to work with."

"No, no! I cannot admit that. Human clay is no doubt disappointing; it is very plastic. We try to mould it into certain shapes, and do not always succeed. That is more than we can expect."

"Do you ever succeed?"

"Why, yes," answered the vicar, gazing at his old friend with a puzzled look. "Surely you are not serious in calling our efforts into question?"

Sir John Landor laughed to conceal his embarrassment. He had spoken chaffingly, without any thought of hurting the other's feeling, forgetting for a moment the earnest faith that was the keynote of the vicar's character.

* * * * *

The Elmchester Assizes had brought Justice Landor within ten miles of the country vicarage, and he had been prompt to take advantage of the circumstance. It was merely a flying visit, and his motor-car stood outside the vicarage gates, waiting to bear him back to the country town, but Seymour had prevailed on him to stay a few minutes longer, and now they paced up

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Being in cake form, Maypole Soap does not scatter, waste or make a mess, as powder dyes do. Does not stain hands or kettle. Has long been England's favorite home dye because it is easiest and most satisfactory.

24 colors—will give any shade. Colors 10c—black 15c—at your dealer's or postpaid with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

and down the trim lawn in the cool of the evening, adding the fragrance of their cigars to the scent of the garden flowers.

"I suppose, Landor, you look upon clergymen, generally, as a class of amiable but not very practical men," said the vicar.

"No, no, Seymour! But—" "Oh, I didn't mean that you despise us," laughed Seymour taking Sir John affectionately by the arm. "All I mean to imply is that you think our judgment of men and women is often wrong, merely because we look for goodness where goodness does not exist. Now, is that your candid opinion?"

"Well, to be quite frank with you, it is," answered Sir John reluctantly. "Take yourself, old friend: you are all heart. I believe that a cunning child of six could impose upon you."

"Oh, I don't deny that. In trying to help others, we always run that risk. But suppose we refused our help for the fear of being imposed on? What then?"

"Well?" The vicar looked straight into the face of his friend, his features flushed with emotion.

"Why, then, I say we are moral cowards," he answered earnestly. "We not only do wrong to the person we refuse to help, but to the whole of humanity. Let me give you an instance of what I mean."

"I should like to hear it." "One night, about five years ago, one of my servants was ill, and it was later than usual before I made my way to my bedroom. When I entered and closed the door, I found, much to my surprise,

The clatter of heavy footsteps upon the road made him cross the lawn, followed closely by Sir John. Together they peered over the trim box-hedge, and were just in time to see a man go by at a lumbering trot. This man was panting heavily, beads of perspiration running down his face.

"The very man I was speaking of!" exclaimed the vicar, and he looked after the other's retreating figure with an expression of slight uneasiness. "Now, I wonder what can be the matter?"

He broke off suddenly. The vicar's face had gone chalky white, and he was gazing down the road with every sign of surprise and terror.

Bartlett had come to a standstill near the vicarage gate, and, with raised revolver pointed full at the chauffeur's face, gesticulated with his other hand towards Sir John Landor's motor-car. The chauffeur appeared to expostulate; then, after a despairing glance around him, climbed into his seat, followed by the man with the revolver. The two amazed onlookers heard the distant fluttering throb of machinery, saw the car moved slowly forward, and eventually found themselves gazing at a cloud of dust thrown up from the dry road by the revolving wheels.

"What can it mean?" The vicar, unused to scenes of an exciting nature, put the question in a quavering, husky voice, his limbs trembling the while.

Sir John was quite cool. "It either means that the man has gone mad, or that the whitewash is beginning to get rubbed off your black sheep," he answered drily. "And now,

GOOD EQUIPMENT NECESSARY.

The home is the most important workshop in the world for there we prepare the material to build the human race—the men and women of the future. It is here that the quality of physical stamina is determined; here that mental acumen is encouraged or retarded; and here that character is developed. To perform her best work, every true home-maker must have ideals. She must also have opportunity. She owes it to her children to make the most of herself—to do her work with the minimum of expended energy and with the maximum of result. This means that she must have good equipment—that her house shall be convenient, and that she shall have all the labor saving machinery that the family purse can afford. Many homes are sadly lacking in these respects. Is yours?

that the room had another occupant, a man whose face was so ferocious in expression that I almost cried out. But I remembered my servant. She was dangerously ill, and it was the thought of her that made me check my first impulse."

"Go on," urged Sir John. "Well, this man, evidently a hardened criminal, covered me with his revolver. In a few words I explained to him about the illness of my servant, and offered him all the money in my house if he would go quietly away. I suppose I talked to him, and it was plain that he had not been used to kindness, for—what do you think happened?"

Sir John shook his head. "He refused what I offered him, and was going away empty-handed," said the vicar. "I need not go into details, but I found the man work in the neighborhood, and he remained. A year after he had broken into my house he married the servant who was ill at the time. You see, it was through her he was brought back to an honest life, and I can assure you that even now he is blindly devoted to her. She keeps him as straight as a die, and I would trust him with all the money I possess."

"It is certainly an interesting story," answered the judge thoughtfully. "Do you mean to say that the man has kept quite straight for five years?"

"Yes; quite straight. Why do you ask?"

"Because criminals, after the first pangs of remorse, usually go back to crime."

"This man will not."

"You seem very confident."

"I am," answered the vicar positively.

"Why, what is the matter?"

Seymour, suppose we enquire into the matter."

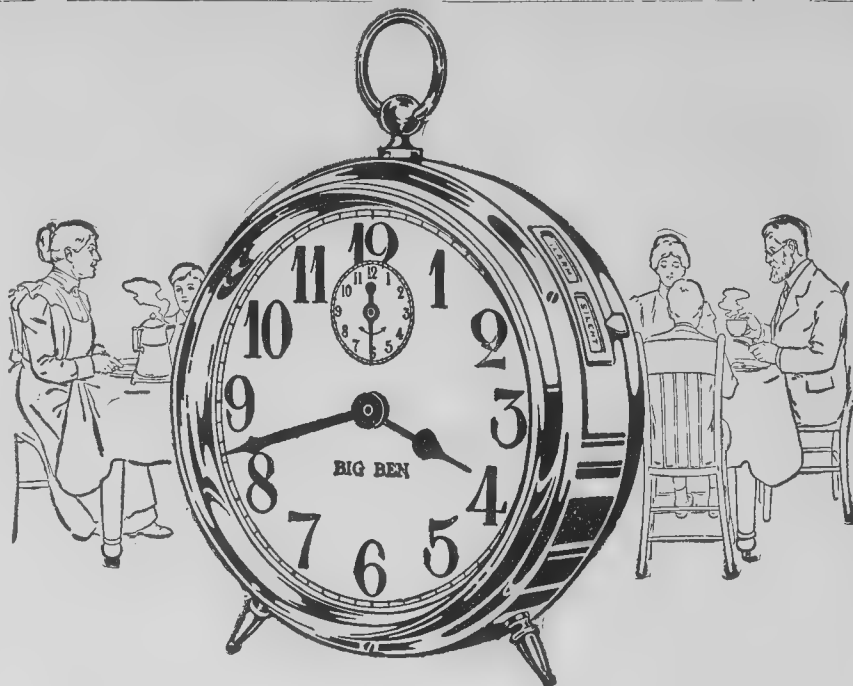
III.

Dr. Ross was sitting down to a late dinner in his house on the outskirts of Elmchester. He had been called from his bed early that morning to attend a patient with an imaginary illness, and had been hard at work since. His practice was a large one, and the majority of his patients were wealthy and exacting. They all seemed to imagine he had nothing to do but to attend to their own private and particular complaints.

From a financial point of view this was highly satisfactory; he made them pay well for his expert advice and constant attention. But there was the other side of the medal. His days were without rest, and even the quiet watches of the night were frequently interrupted by the exasperating tinkle of the electric bell. The consequence was he was apt to be somewhat short-tempered at times.

Just now he was slowly recovering from one of his periodical fits of ill-humour. The cool room was deliciously comfortable after a day spent in racing about under the hot sun, and the snow-white tablecloth, the soft shimmer of the silver, and the hues of the cut flowers were all soothing to his tired eyes. He pursued his meal with the enjoyment of a man to whom solitude and peace are the greatest luxuries the world can give.

The harassing effects of the previous twelve hours had almost entirely vanished when there came a furious ringing of the hall bell. Ross stirred uneasily,



I'm "The Big Watch With a Breakfast Bell"

You'll call me an alarm clock, but people who have used me call me "The Big Watch" for I keep watch-time. My bell really isn't an "alarm" either, for it doesn't startle you.

I've a mellow, deep-toned, cheerful voice. It arouses you promptly but gradually with a "Good morning, it's breakfast-time" sort of sound, I don't "go off" like a flock of frightened quail. I never scared anybody out of bed in my life.

I ring at intervals for fifteen minutes or steadily, as you choose.

I must be watch-accurate as a time-keeper or they won't let me leave the factory. They make me run six solid days and nights without varying two minutes. If I do vary—back I go to the adjusters.

I look like a watch, act like a watch, and in many respects am built like a watch.

The heart of your watch is the escapement—the part that ticks and on which all its timekeeping quality depends. Look at your watch. Its escapement is governed by the balance wheel and the hairspring in exactly the same way as my escapement is governed. That's why I'm a timekeeper.

Most alarm clocks tick slowly and heavily. I tick lightly, evenly and fast—like a watch.

An inner casing of steel makes me strong and keeps out the dust. That's why I stay a timekeeper for years.

Go to your dealer and take a look at me. Note my triple-plated, non-rustable nickel case—"thin-model" style like the newest watches. Hear me ring the "first call to breakfast." You'll say I'm worth every cent of \$3.00.

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BIG BEN

Care of WESTERN CLOCK CO., La Salle, Ill.

If your dealer doesn't sell me I'll come duty paid on receipt of \$3.00

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throwing a peculiar, whimsical glance of self-pity towards the door.

"Another poor, deluded individual who imagines he will die unless I see him immediately!" was his muttered comment. "Well?"

The door opened, admitting a servant, who announced:

"Someone to see you, sir."

"Someone!" Ross raised his eyebrows. "What do you mean? A lady or gentleman?"

"Er! a man, sir."

"And he wants to disturb me during my few sacred moments of peace! You may tell that man——"

In the open square of the door, close behind the servant, there had suddenly loomed up the burly figure of a man. He was a coarse-featured, heavy-jawed, dangerous-looking individual, the sort of man one would not like to quarrel with in a quiet lane on a dark night. And just now he looked particularly dangerous, for there was an unnatural pallor about his face, and his big under-jaw was thrust forward with an almost ferocious expression of determination.

"Dr. Ross?" he jerked out.

"My name is Ross." The doctor eyed his visitor up and down with a curious mixture of apprehension, annoyance, and amusement. "It is very good of you to invite yourself into my dining-room, and very polite. I am charmed to meet you!"

His sarcasms were lost upon his visitor, who thrust a piece of dirty and crumpled paper into his hand.

"From Dr. Slater. He wants you at once."

Ross scanned the note hastily.

"So you are Bartlett?" he said, looking up.

"I am."

"And your wife is very unwell?"

"She is."

"Um—ah!" Ross coughed and cleared his throat. The man interested him, and he was curious to see how his visitor would act. With that peculiar detachment and callousness which long contact with human suffering often breeds in medical men, he said, with an affectation of carelessness, "Suppose I

cannot come? Suppose I have another case requiring immediate attention?"

"But you've got to come! Dr. Slater says so!" Bartlett took a step forward, and Ross noticed his hand dive into the pocket of his coat, where it fumbled nervously.

"Ah, but my friend Slater may not know how I am situated. There may be patients of my own who——"

Bartlett took another step forward. Upon his face the beads of perspiration stood out in great drops, the lower jaw was thrust so far forward as to suggest a positive deformity, the small eyes under the shaggy brows shot fierce glances. His whole demeanour was so wicked, so eloquent of a ferocity he could barely hold in check, that the other recoiled with an involuntary shudder.

"You've got to come! See? You've got to come!"

"All right; I'll come."

He hastened from the room. In a few moments he came back, bearing a mahogany case containing his surgical implements, and followed Bartlett to the front door. Up till now the method of covering the ten miles had not entered his mind, and he was surprised to find a large red motor-car drawn up outside his door.

Truly his visitor was a strange being. He looked like a murderer, acted like a savage, and travelled like a millionaire!

Bartlett held the door open for the doctor, who entered the car without question. Then he took his seat by the chauffeur, and they began their journey.

It was the most exciting ride the doctor had ever taken. The summer twilight was deepening towards dusk, through which they tore at headlong speed, heedless of the vehicles and pedestrians who were scattered about the road.

Ross, seated in the back of the car, saw Bartlett turn to the chauffeur from time to time, as if urging him to increase the pace. The wind cut into their faces and sang noisily past their ears; the pulsating engine made the framework of the car vibrate violently; the trees in the hedgerows appeared to leap

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past them like monsters endowed with life.

"There is one consolation," he muttered in his humorous way; "the quicker we travel, the sooner this ride will come to an end. I hope it won't end in concussion of the brain; that's all."

A sudden cry from the chauffeur, a slackening in the speed of the car, made him spring to his feet. He clutched at the back of the car to steady himself, and, peering over the heads of the two men in front, saw a pony-chaise was jogging towards them, holding the middle of the road.

The car showed further signs of slackening speed, when, without warning, Bartlett drew the revolver from his pocket, pointing it full at the chauffeur's face.

"Go on! go on!" he cried. "You must not stop! Go on, or by heaven—"

Ross heard no more. The car leaped suddenly forward, jerking him back against his seat. Then a second violent shock pitched him to the floor. The wheels of the car had struck one axle of the chaise, overturning the occupants in the dusty road. But the car, swerving in towards the hedgerow, righted itself as if by a miracle, and continued its journey.

Bunched up on all-fours, violently shaken, Ross crouched with his head on a level with the seat. It was some moments before he realised what had happened. Then, slowly and cautiously, he changed his attitude from the horizontal to the perpendicular. The madman with the revolver seemed to have calmed down, and sat quietly by the chauffeur's side, showing no further signs of his murderous disposition.

IV.

Sir John Landor crawled out of the ditch, felt various parts of his body to assure himself that he was not a mass of broken bones, and then looked round to discover his friend.

The Rev. Quentin Seymour, whose black clerical garments were powdered to a dirty grey by the dust of the road, was already on his feet, standing at the head of the pony, whose limbs were all a-tremble. The chaise itself was minus a wheel, which, on subsequent investigation, was discovered in the ditch some yards away from where Sir John had struck the earth.

For some moments, during which they drew in deep breaths and endeavored to remove some of the dust from their garments, the two men gazed at one another silently. The shock had been violent, but neither seemed to have sustained any serious injury.

"Well?" demanded Sir John at last.

"Well?" repeated the vicar weakly.

"It appears that your penitent sinner—"

Sir John Landor was about to make one of those cutting sarcasms which he was wont to deliver from the bench, and for which he was famous, but something in the other's face restrained him. There was so much fear and anxiety in his friend's expression that, man of the world as he was, he felt strangely moved. His voice was sympathetic as he asked: "What is the matter, Seymour? Are you badly hurt?"

"No, no; it is not that." The vicar passed a shaky hand over his face. "I am thinking of that poor fellow Bartlett. What can be the matter? We ought to have gone to his cottage and asked his wife if anything was wrong before trying to follow him to Elmchester. Something terrible must have happened! Did you see him threaten your man with a revolver?"

Seymour's voice sunk to a quivering whisper. He had a very soft spot in his heart for this black sheep of his.

"Pooh!" exclaimed Sir John fiercely. "Don't worry, Seymour. We shall probably find that this extraordinary business has some very ordinary explanation. Anyway, we will go back and investigate."

His common-sense attitude had the effect of chasing the shadow from the vicar's face. Together they drew the pony-chaise to the side of the road, tied the still frightened animal to a five-barred gate, and made their way to the nearest cottage. Here they brushed the dust from their clothes, washed all traces of the accident from their per-

sons, and, after instructing the cottager to look after the damaged vehicle, proceeded to the village.

It was a long and silent tramp. The vicar's anxiety acted as a check on conversation, and his friend also seemed deeply absorbed in thought. Only once did he break the silence.

"Do you know, Seymour," he said, "I could almost swear I have met that man Bartlett before, and at some critical period of my life. But his name does not seem familiar to me."

Seymour nodded without speaking, and they continued to walk on till they neared the village. At the beginning of the street a man advanced to meet them, his right hand raised to his cap. It was Sir John's chauffeur.

He told his story in a few words. Bartlett, seeing his car outside the vicarage gates, had ordered him to drive into Elmchester, enforcing his command by showing his revolver. On the way to the town he explained the reason of his act, and the chauffeur, knowing his master would offer no objection, agreed to place the car at Bartlett's services. It was only on the return journey, when he showed signs of drawing up to greet the vicar and Sir John, that the firearm was again brought into play.

"He was almost mad, sir," continued the chauffeur. "He meant getting that doctor here in time to save his wife's life, or killing us all in the attempt; and he's won the day. The operation's over, and the doctors reckon she'll pull through. I'm looking for one of the village women who will look after her until they get a trained nurse." And, receiving permission, the chauffeur continued his quest.

Sir John turned to the vicar.

"Your black sheep is a man of courage and resource, Seymour, whatever else one may say against him. With better advantages he might have played a noble part in the world."

And they moved forward again.

The front windows of Bartlett's cottage were both lit up, but the light from the bedroom was feeble than that in the room below. Like one who knows he is always welcome, the vicar turned the handle of the street door, and, beckoning Sir John to follow, entered the small parlor. At the foot of the narrow flight of stairs they saw the burly figure of a man, his head bent, listening to the subdued noises that came from overhead.

The closing of the street door made Bartlett swing round. He looked towards them, and then began to advance on tiptoe, his footsteps falling almost noiselessly upon the uncarpeted boards of the floor. Behind him he closed the door opening on the staircase, drew himself up, and looked at his two visitors questioningly.

With instinctive delicacy Sir John Landor drew back while the vicar and his black sheep conversed in whispers. But he could not help overhearing fragments of their talk, and the man's voice drove his memory back to the years of long ago. In what circumstances had he heard that voice before? Where had he looked upon that face? An important episode of his life was mixed up in some strange way with this man, and yet—

"He wishes to apologise for the way he took your car, Landor. I have told him how glad you are to think you have in some way contributed towards saving Mrs. Bartlett's life, but he wants to thank you in person."

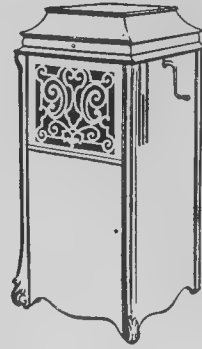
"Yes, sir," began Bartlett huskily; "your motor-car saved my wife's life. You don't know all that means to me, but Mr. Seymour does. Without her I should go to the dogs, I should run mad. I should— My God!"

He suddenly broke off, and, craning his face forward, glared into Sir John's face.

"My God!" he repeated. "You are John Landor!"

"Ah!" A look of recognition came into Sir John's face. "And you are George King! You were my first big case at the bar!" He turned to the amazed vicar. "I told you I knew this man, Seymour. Now I remember the case as clearly as if it were yesterday. He was a carpenter, engaged on repairs at a jeweller's shop in Bond Street. A policeman discovered him on the premises after hours, and found the night-watchman with his head battered in. I re-

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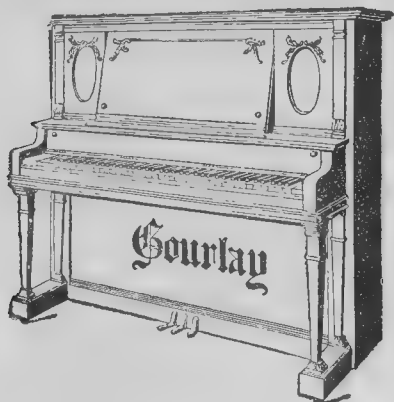
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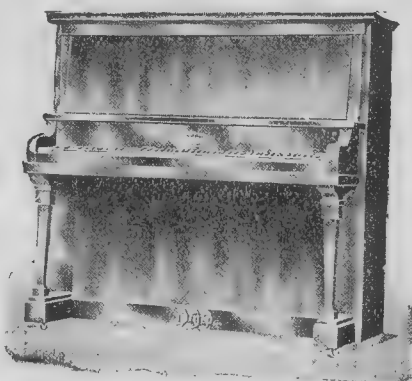
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collect his defence was that he had returned to the shop for his tools; he said that while he was in the back of the premises someone else must have entered and assaulted the watchman."

Sir John, proud of vindicating the soundness of his memory, thrown off his balance somewhat at meeting the man whose crime had first made his own name famous, forgot the circumstances under which they were now brought face to face.

"I was innocent!" Bartlett drew near the judge, looking him full in the face.

"Yes, innocent! But your tongue talked me into penal servitude. After that—well, a man branded as a criminal stands no chance, but it was only after my first turn in gaol that I took to crime. I swear it in front of Mr. Seymour, and I could not lie before him."

Sir John looked toward his friend.

"You may believe what he says, Landor," said the vicar huskily. "When you rose to fame, old friend, you rose upon the body of this man. Your eloquence turned an honest man into a criminal. It was a mistake, a terrible mistake! But you are not to blame. You thought you were doing your duty by society, and —"

A groan burst from Sir John's lips, and he sank down upon a chair, covering his face with his hands. He had always been so proud of that first case of his! And now— It was too terrible. The knowledge that all his splendid career had been built upon this ruined life made him feel unspeakably mean and unworthy.

A hand was placed upon his shoulder. He looked up, his face moist and flushed, thinking it was the vicar who had touched him. But it was Bartlett he saw, and the man's rough features wore a certain nobility as he looked down upon the judge.

"It was all a cruel mistake, sir," he said. "There's no one to blame. And your motor-car saved her life." He jerked his thumb towards the ceiling. "Let us cry quits."

The two doctors, descending the stairs a moment later, were surprised to see Sir

John Landor clasping the ex-criminal's hand!—Andrew White, in The Red Magazine.

Spring Hints.

By Mary L. Bull, University of Minnesota.

Before putting away winter wools, be sure that they are clean and free from moths. Those that cannot be washed should be well brushed, and may be pressed with a rather warm iron. If carefully done, this will destroy the larvae.

Wash wools in two suds waters and one rinse water. The first suds loosens the dirt and removes some of it. The second suds removes the dirty suds and any remaining dirt. The rinse water removes the soapy water.

The temperature of the different waters and of the air in which the garments are dried should be as near the same as possible. This aids in preventing shrinkage. Use a good mild soap in making the suds, but do not rub soap directly on the wools. Wools should be cleansed by squeezing and punching in the water, not rubbed on the board. When properly cleansed, wrap the wools carefully in newspaper and tie. Then wrap the package again in newspapers, being sure there are no openings left in either wrapping, and moths will not trouble them. Label each package. This will take only a few moments, saves time and patience later, and gives the drawers or chests an orderly, businesslike air.

Thoroughly brush, clean, and repair winter coats, jackets, caps, etc., before hanging them away for the summer. You may be busy, but there will be less time in the fall, when they are needed. Hang them up carefully and in shape. They wear longer and look better if properly cared for.

Wools and furs hung away for the summer should be aired and brushed every two or three weeks, to prevent moths attacking them.

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method: Wring mediumly dry a soft cloth of convenient size (1 yd. square) from hot salt water. Spread this on the carpet, and with a furniture whip, or any light limber whip or stick, beat the surface of the cloth; take it up, rinse and spread on the floor again. Go over the entire carpet in this way, working at each place until the dust no longer collects on the cloth. In this way all of the dust is taken out of the rug, and little dust is made in the room. The salt in the water tends to brighten and freshen the colors in the carpet; and if there are moths present they are brought to the surface, where they can be properly dealt with. If moths are present, spread a paper on the carpet, and press with a hot iron. This destroys moths and eggs.

Chinese Famine Fund—An Appeal.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. W. A. Charlton, Toronto, and J. H. Grundy, Toronto, chairman and secretary respectively of the China Famine Relief Committee, in which they ask us to lend our columns for an appeal for the starving millions of China. We reproduce their letter in part. They say: "We are writing the editors of our Dominion asking their co-operation in securing help for the famine-stricken province of Anhui and Kiangsu, in China, where nearly three million people are destitute and perishing.

"The conditions there are appalling. The harvest was all destroyed by the terrible flood, and no food can be had from the soil until June or later. Many villages were entirely swept away, and the people left homeless and in dire distress. Multitudes gather together in great camps; those who are strong enough wander over the hills, pulling up roots of weeds for fuel in cooking the pittance of rice they may receive from the relief agencies. The suffering is terrible. Thousands of tottering babies, boys and girls clad in rags—if clad at all—are about everywhere: old men and

women hobble about leaning on sticks for support, or lie by the wayside, their eyes staring up in mute appeal. Many thousands have perished, and it is estimated that over a million will die unless help is immediately sent.

"The Chinese Consul-General at Ottawa writes that the distress is indescribable. The honorary secretary of the distributing committee in Shanghai cables that the famine area is larger than at first believed. Bishop White, of Honan, cables an urgent appeal for help.

"The \$100,000 asked from Canada to help meet this awful situation should be easily and immediately secured. One dollar and fifty cents will save a human life. How many lives will your readers save?"

In connection with this appeal we may note that His Excellency Earl Grey, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, J. M. Gibson, and the Hon. Sir James Whitney are giving this movement their hearty support.

Contributions should be sent direct to the treasurer of the central committee. Mr. S. J. Moore, 445 King Street, West Toronto.

A Universal Word.

One of the first words that a baby says is mamma or mother, and it is not strange, therefore, to find it one of the first and simplest words in every language. There is no word easier for a child to say than "ma" unless it be "pa." In Hebrew and Arabic mother is "em" and "am." It is "mam" in Welsh and "moder" in Anglo-Saxon. In other languages it is slightly different, but near enough like our own word "mother" to make it an almost universal word, so that a child crying in any language could be understood in almost any other language. Here are a few of the names:—Madr in Persian; matr in Sanskrit; meter in Greek; mater in Latin; madre in Italian; mere in French; moder in Swedish; moder in Danish; moeder in Dutch; mutter in German; mater in Russian; mathair in Celtic.

Try it one week for all baking at our risk
Your money back if it disappoints

"More bread and better bread"

PURITY FLOUR

38

Curzon Riding Breeches.

The Acme of Comfort.

In no garment is comfort so much a need as in a pair of breeches. It is not a difficult thing to get a pair of breeches to look well when they are put on, but it is another question when one is desirous of securing a pair of breeches in which one feels quite at home and at ease.

There's Comfort in the Curzon Cut.

Curzon's have devoted years of study to the art of breeches cutting and know exactly how to cut them on anatomical principles. The photograph here-joined shows a pair of our breeches in actual wear and is a real photograph in every sense of the word. Every man to whom



breeches comfort is a consideration should write for the Curzon breeches patterns and measurement form.

GENUINE WHIPCORD RIDING BREECHES to measure, CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID FROM \$7.

SATISFACTION AND ABSOLUTE FIT AND COMFORT GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED.
Ask for Breeches Patterns when writing.

Address for Patterns:
CURZON BROS., c/o THE GLOUGHER SYNDICATE (Dept. 141),
450 Confederation Life Buildings, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEAD
DEPOT:



The World's Measure Tailors.

(Dept. 141), **60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.**
West End Depot: Pembroke House, 133/5 Oxford St., London, England.
Also at Paris, Brussels, Liege, Antwerp and throughout England's Colonies.

Please mention this paper.



Magnificent farm home of Jno. A. Donaghy, Belmont, Man. Total cost \$4625, exclusive to own time and labor.

Information on Bed Bugs.

Every summer we have many inquiries regarding the habits and best means of eradicating the world-wide house pest, the bed bug, and while we do not boast of any large amount of first-hand information regarding this insect, yet after giving it some little study at a distance, we find that the information gained might be of interest and also of benefit to the general public.

The presence of the bed bug in a house is not necessarily an indication of neglect or carelessness, for, little as the idea may be relished, this insect may gain access in spite of the best of care and the adoption of all reasonable precautions.

They may be introduced through trunks and satchels of travellers, or, due to a peculiar power of their own, they may develop a migratory form, which only takes place when their source of food supply is gone. Thus the neighbors of an infested house will be very subject to raids of this pest when the occupants have moved out. This, of course, applies to cities, where people live on one another's pantry shelves.

Nature has been kind to man in giving this insect two peculiarities which greatly aid in its eradication and control. The first of these is the absence of wings, which is a most fortunate circumstance, as otherwise there would be no safety from this pest even for the most thorough and careful housekeepers. The other is the very distinct and disagreeable odor which it exhales, an odor well known to all who have been familiar with it as the "buggy" odor. This odor is by no means limited to the bed bug, but is characteristic of most plant bugs also, and with them serves as a protection against insectivorous birds, rendering these insects obnoxious or distasteful to their feathered enemies. With the bed bug, however, it seems almost like the persistence of a characteristic which is no longer useful, but detrimental to the possessor. All the enemies of the bed bugs are kept away except those that are predacious on it, such as the cockroach and common house ant, which are not at all deterred by this odor, and consequently destroy large numbers of these insects. The bed bug works only at nights, and during the day it conceals itself in cracks and crevices in the bed, walls, and floor of the room, which makes it very hard to reach by the use of insect powders and most common insecticides.

Decidedly the surest method of ridding a house of bed bugs is by fumigating with hydrocyanic acid gas, which penetrates every crack and crevice where the insects conceal themselves. This germicide, however, is very dangerous to man, and is never recommended by medical officers for general use.

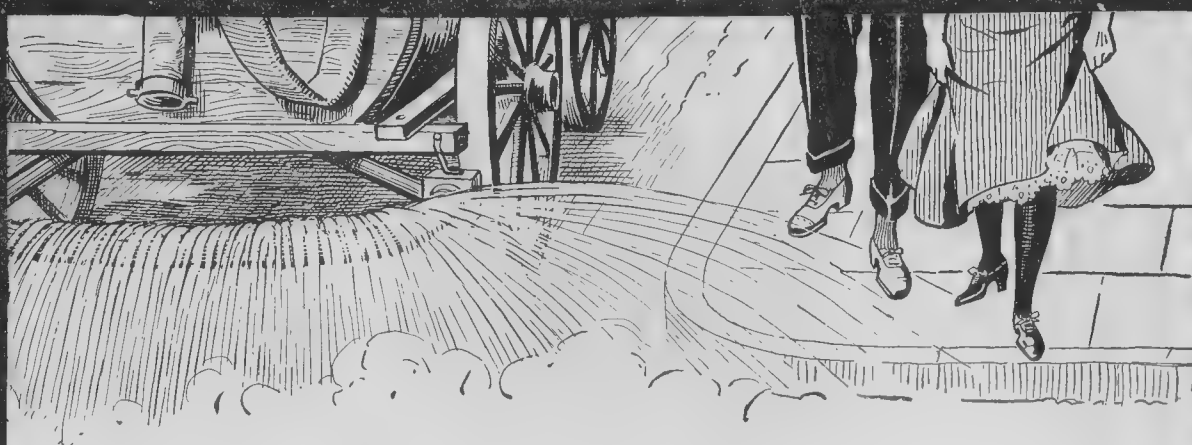
The use of iron and brass bedsteads has aided greatly in controlling this pest, due to the fewer openings in which the insects can conceal themselves. Liberal application of benzene, kerosene, or other petroleum oils with a syringe is very effective, also boiling water will destroy both the eggs and the adult bugs.

Sulphur fumes, properly administered, are highly recommended for a room containing books or where liquid applications could not be used. This is used at the rate of 2 lbs. of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, placed in a dish in the centre of the room and burned for four or five hours with every opening in the room tightly closed. The dish containing the sulphur should be contained in a large pot, so as to prevent any chance of danger in case the smaller vessel overflows.

Other germicides of value in this connection are corrosive sublimate and oil of turpentine applied with a syringe.

Yesterday is dead, to-morrow is unborn, to-day is the crisis of life.—Henry Sabin.

We must all be on the lookout continually for anything that will improve our knowledge and methods of work. Science is the know-why; art is the know-how.

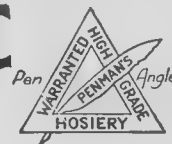


You have never before had any certainty of fit and wear when you bought hosiery. You had to take your chances.

You no longer need do that. For now, at some reliable store near you, you can choose the hosiery that is **GUARANTEED**—Pen-Angle Hosiery.

We can safely guarantee Pen-Angle Hosiery for several reasons. In our gigantic

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY



mills we knit this hosiery on machines for which we have the sole Canadian rights.

With these machines we fit the hosiery to the exact form of the leg, ankle and foot—without a seam!

You need no argument to see that seamless hosiery must be more comfortable than the

seamful, foot-wearying kind. Don't forget the name, or how the trademark looks.

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge. 53

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. **BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.**

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 65 Paris, Canada

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere, 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090 — Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Standard Wire Fence

Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our books are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

QUALITY ALWAYS TELLS!

The Sale of the

FIFE

Boots among Farmers etc., in all parts of Canada is ever on the increase. That's the best evidence of "FIFE" quality and merit.

Western Canada Lands for Sale

Choice Virgin Prairie Specials

\$16.00 per acre, 6140 acres Mayfield District.
\$15.00 per acre, 480 acres Fairlight District.
\$15.00 per acre, 640 acres Carlyle District.
\$35.00 per acre, several first-class highly improved 640 acre farms Brandon District. Write

BRANDON LAND CO., 30 Ninth Street, Brandon, Man.

THIS LETTER TELLS ITS OWN STORY

Holland Ldg., Ont.
"Am highly pleased with "FIFE" Boots. They are the acme of solid comfort. We have had an exceptionally wet Spring, but I have never had a damp foot in them. Previous to this the reverse was the case. Thanking you for prompt attention to order. WM. HAMILTON.

Made by a practical country shoemaker, the "Fife" is honestly built from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard in wear, and can be had with or without hobnails as desired. **PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID** Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P. O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue, Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 99 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland
The Pioneer and Leader "Boots by Post Trade"

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds, to grow,
And make the admiring heart surren-
der;
No little hands on heart and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-chords ten-
der.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be
Were there no little people in it.
—J. G. Whittier.

"TO SAVE HER SOME WORRIES."

We have of late heard, with interest, a good deal regarding the organizations for women that have been started in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. From British Columbia and Alberta, however, little news has been forthcoming. Many will appreciate, therefore, the following letter from Mrs. M. E. Graham, organizer and first president (though not president at the present time) of the Lea Park (Alberta) Women's Institute, which claims the distinction of being the first one organized, and without Government assistance, west of Ontario.

This letter contains some suggestions which may be helpful to committees arranging programmes for women's institutes, household science associations, or homemakers' clubs, and in return, perhaps, a member or officer of such a club elsewhere will write and briefly tell us of their club's doings, their programmes and their plans. The early days of a new movement are the days of struggle and of difficulty, and an exchange of experiences may be helpful. In this connection a conversation I heard the other day just now comes back to me. A young fellow, living in a small town, was expecting within a few months to import from the British Isles "the finest girl in the world." "I'm busy making friends," he said in the most matter-of-fact way, "because when Bessie comes it will be ever so much easier for her to get on to the ways of the country if the neighbors are friendly to her, and there are folks ready to give her a welcome. 'Of course, I know she could learn it all herself,' he added proudly, 'but I thought I might be able to save her some worries if I had a few friends ready for her.'"

There are many girls and women who come to this country strangers, and, with their husbands, settle far from the help of neighbors or friends. They learn the ways of the country, but it often costs them time, or strength, or money which a friendly word would have saved. And so with these homemakers' organizations. A club which has been in existence for even only six months has found out some things which a club just starting will also have to learn; but it seems a pity that they should have to spend those months in finding out the same thing, when a word from the older club might give them the knowledge and save them the experiment.

MEETING 17 MILES FROM TOWN.

Dear Miss Freeston.—This women's institute was the first west of Ontario. Now, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with Government assistance, are away ahead of Alberta. There are one or two other farm women's organizations, but as far as I can learn these are "subs" of united farmers' associations. Ours is quite independent of the U.F.A., although we work together sometimes. The Lea Park Women's Institute was organized February 3, 1909, so is now in its third and most promising year. In fact, our last meeting, March, was considered our best; not so much in numbers as in programme. It was our Irish day! Miss Anna Hall gave a splendid talk on "The History and Food Value of the Potato." Mrs. Thomson gave a talk on "Methods of Cooking the

Potato," and demonstrated with potato patties. Mrs. Graham (meself!) gave a talk on "Irish Whisky," and "She drove her husband to drink!" Then lunch of potato patties, potato salad served on thin rounds of beets, thin slices of bread and butter, also cakes and tea. The U.F.A. held a meeting on the next farm, and some of the men who are also members of our institute joined us for lunch, and we spent a social evening together.

We are similar to the Ontario Women's Institutes, having, with few alterations, adopted the Ontario objects and rules. We are, however, different too. We have several men members. They do not come to our regular meetings, but joined to show their appreciation of our organization and to help us with our funds. We admit all over twelve years, the younger members paying only ten cents, while the older ones pay 25 cents a year. We always bring lunch. Hitherto we have had a superabundance of cake. This year our programme calls for a different kind of lunch at each meeting, e.g., March, a potato lunch; April, soup with its accessories. The topics for April are: Education, The School Children's Lunch, Dangers from the Fly. I said we admit all over twelve years; that means as members, but the young children are welcomed. We have had as young as two weeks! We buy a canister of tea and a 20-lb. sack of sugar from our funds, and the members contribute the remainder of the lunch. Though money raising is not in our line, yet we contributed last year \$28.00 to outside work. We have, however, made no real effort to raise large sums. We have had no outside speakers at all. We feel the need of a reference library on domestic science and other topics. Our May programme—Daughters of the Empire—calls for five minute talks on each of the British possessions, referring specially to women and home life. We have members who know the British Isles and part of Canada. One (a man) is going to talk on Africa (women), but the Asiatic and Australian are rather vague and hazy—well, you know what we learned in our school geographies and histories.

I forgot to mention that our first meetings were held twenty miles from a railroad. We are now holding them about seventeen miles out of town. I have six or seven miles to go, so that we are working under difficulties. Sincerely yours, M. E. Graham.

A CAR FOR WOMEN ONLY.

Miss E. Cora Hind, commercial editor, Manitoba Free Press, made the statement at the Saskatchewan homemakers' convention that in the year 1908 25,000 harvest hands came west to help reap the western crop; but so far as the most careful enquiry could carry her she could not find that more than 300 additional women came in to help cook and wash clothes and dishes for these additional men. Having in mind this statement, on February 2 last, in reporting to the Convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies, the special committee appointed for bringing in resolutions included one of special interest to women, as follows:—

"That in view of the tremendous addition made to the work of women of the west by the yearly influx of harvest help, the railway companies be asked to provide in connection with each harvest excursion train at least one colonist car exclusively for women, and give the same railway rate as a man receives to any able-bodied woman who is willing to come west and engage in housework on a farm during the harvest."

It is hoped that this will encourage decent and suitable girls and women to come and assist the overworked housewives—women who are often deterred from coming because of the rougher element on some of the harvester excursions.

BEFORE OUR DAY—WHAT?

A Scotch family came to the west six years ago, father, mother, and two chil-

"KIND O' MEAN"

"Kind o' mean" is an expression which has come to us from the States, and is taken to indicate indifferent health. The saying in England is, "I'm feeling only middling this morning," which being interpreted means—no appetite, no energy, and poor health all round, arising from a sluggish liver or imperfect digestion. Countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics, on both sides of the Atlantic, have been restored to vigorous, buoyant health by Mother Seigel's Syrup, a herbal tonic, made of roots, barks and leaves, which tones up the stomach and stimulates the liver in a remarkable way!

One man who used to suffer cruelly until he found a cure in Mother Seigel's Syrup, says:—"It gives me great pleasure to tell you that your prized medicine, Mother Seigel's Syrup, has restored me to health, after suffering for over three years from a severe attack of dyspepsia."

No "beating about the bush" in that, is there? Just the plain statement of a man who has something to say and says it plainly. Here is the rest of Mr. A. Lemieux's letter, dated Jan. 9, 1910, and sent from his home, Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P.Q.:—"I was subject to pains after meals, headaches, sleeplessness, bad breath, coated tongue, pains in the back and loins, and dizziness. I lost flesh, and became very weak. I tried many preparations in vain, but a change

for the better came in my state of health as soon as I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup! A three-months' treatment with the syrup restored me to perfect health. I can now work with ease and eat without distress."

And Mrs. James Robinson, Ruth, Manitoba, said on Jan. 28, 1911:—

"About thirty years ago, I began to suffer from indigestion, debility, giddiness, and wind in the stomach that seemed to press against the heart, making it beat violently. I always suffered pains after eating, however light the meal, and often felt like vomiting. Headache was very frequent, and at night I could not sleep except on and off, and as a result I was weary and unrefreshed in the morning. I am, however, pleased to tell you that this unhappy state has given place to good health, for while in search of a remedy I was fortunate in procuring Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has cured me completely."

It stands to reason that if food lies undigested on your stomach, giving off poisonous gases to pollute your blood, and steal your vitality, you will at least feel "only middling," and you may feel "pretty bad." Mother Seigel's Syrup will help your stomach to digest food, and then you won't feel "kind o' mean," but you will feel well, look well, and be well!

The \$1 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size. A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.



THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the friend of all who suffer after meals, because it aids digestion! It is the friend of all who have headache, biliousness, constipation or dizziness, because it banishes such ailments, root and branch! It is the friend of all who feel "seedy," because it clears away the poisonous products of indigestion, which clog the system and make you feel run down, brain-fagged, out of sorts! Better still, it tones and strengthens your stomach and liver, regulates your bowels, makes food nourish you, and thus prevents, as well as cures, all stomach and liver disorders.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

is the standard household remedy, "the friend in the cupboard" in hundreds of thousands of British homes, and is unequalled as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy.

Mr. A. Lemieux, Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P.Q., says:—"I can eat without distress. A three months' treatment with Mother Seigel's Syrup restored me to perfect health."

CURES CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS HEADACHES INDIGESTION

A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.



The \$1 bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR

CHEMICALLY PURE

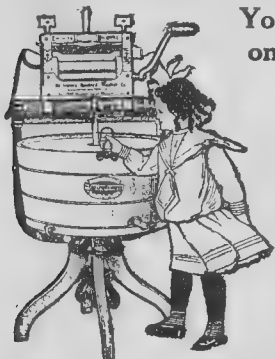
Canadian Government tests show we have the purest, and highest strength goods. Gillett's is used by the best Bakers and Caterers everywhere. Costs no more than the inferior adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETT CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont.

DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co. sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saved me! They treat everybody the same way.



You can have
one shipped
FREE

on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for

my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to N. F. F. Bach, Manager The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, for their beautiful Washer book and generous offer of a Washer on free trial. Mrs. R. H. Frederick.

The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements made for these districts.

WINNIPEG BRANCH; 374 Portage Ave.

Look out for Baby.

Remember that a few applications of poor soap may cause serious skin trouble to a delicate skin. Don't take chances, don't accept any "just as good" Soaps for the baby, but buy

Baby's Own Soap

Specially recommended for nursery use by the National Council of Women in Montreal.

Albert Soaps Ltd Mfrs. - Montreal.

When writing advertisers please mention
The Nor'-West Farmer.

dren of three and five respectively. The younger boy one day, some years later, asked his mother something about the Indians, and about this country before there were many white people here. She had to say that she could not tell him, for when she had gone to school Canada was not as much in the limelight as at present, and Canadian history had been but very superficially taught. But shortly after that she bought a 50 cent school history book, and found it so interesting that she began to look around for more reading on the same subject. And it came about that before her boy was ready to study history at school she had been able to tell him, in her own way, the thrilling stories of the development of Canada. Her children caught the romance of history before they were up against the drudgery of learning dates and events in a set manner.

Surely one of the finest agencies for the making of men and women from British or foreign countries proud of their Canadian citizenship is a knowledge of Canadian history; and from that knowledge grows a sense of responsibility to play well our part in its continuation.

* * * * *

JULIA WARD HOWE.

"I mourn in simpler praying,
More work, and less delaying."

It was Julia Ward Howe, the mother, who spoke in these lines written after the death of her little boy. We know her best as the famous authoress, a public-spirited woman, the champion of many great causes, whose friends were the eminent of two hemispheres, but first and always she was successful in her own home. It was never allowed to suffer because of her public duties, which were many and continuous; "her children rise up and call her blessed." Towards the end of her life, summing up its blessings one day, she said, "You see, my husband was a very great man, and I had very dear children and delightful grandchildren." Her fame, wealth, and honors she would not place in the same category.

It was a beautiful, roomy old home in Boston to which Dr. Howe, a well-known philanthropist, eighteen years his wife's senior, brought his young bride after a long wedding tour on the continent, following their marriage in 1843. One of their daughters describes the large dining room of this house, on the floor of which was a wonderful carpet, all in one piece, which was made in France and had belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, a brother of the great emperor. In the middle was a medallion of Napoleon and Marie Louise, with sun-rays about them; then came a great circle, with strange beasts on it, ramping and roaring (silently!), and then a plain space; and in the corners birds and fishes such as never were seen in air or sea.

Six children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Howe; the eldest, Julia Romana, was born in Rome and named for that city.

It has been given to few women to enjoy as close a connection as did Julia Ward Howe with the great movements of a century. The slavery question was the first of these to which she and her husband gave themselves. Later she tells of her connection with the woman's suffrage movement; how she had been asked to attend a convention in Boston in 1869 at which she listened to calm, even, convincing speeches which won her to the cause of woman's suffrage. "From that time forth I marched to the music of a new hope, and all the years that have passed since then I have never had occasion to regret the departure which I made then and there." Fifty years ago she worked for prison reform with an energy productive of great results. The close of the civil war saw her championing the cause of peace, in the interests of which she continued to work for years. There was scarcely a reform of national magnitude in which she was not at one time an active worker.

This delightful and gifted woman was born but three days later than Queen Victoria, and died last October at the age of 91, keenly interested to the end in life and all its affairs. "The deeper I drink of the cup of life the sweeter it grows; the sugar is all at the bottom," and with an outlook like that it is not surprising that Oliver Wendell Holmes



"THIS IS THE
ROOFING THAT
NEEDS NO PAINTING"

Frequently the cost of painting a roofing amounts to almost enough to buy a new Amatite Roof.

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means a profit of thousands every year. It means being your own boss, with a solid growing business. We have scores of letters from men in all parts of the United States and Canada who are reaping a harvest of dollars with Waterloo Drillers. You can have a Waterloo Outfit for any locality—good in any kind of earth or rock. Our machines have been perfected by 44 years of continuous manufacture.

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Water Supply
Department

should write of her: "I can only say that to be 70 years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old."

It is difficult in a few paragraphs to give any idea of the gracious, genial, dignified, cultured lady of tireless energy, wide sympathies, and remarkable ability, who was the friend of Emerson, Channing, Webster, Longfellow, Wendell Phillips, Lowell, and a dozen others equally great.

To most of us she is best known as the writer of that inspiring "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;

He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fatful lightning of His terrible swift sword;

His truth is marching on.

And so on it goes in the same majestic manner to the last verse:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea.

With a glory in His bosom which transfigures you and me;

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.

While God is marching on.

She tells the story of its birth in this wise: "Driving very slowly one day, because the road in front was blocked by foot soldiers, we began to sing some of the well-known songs of the war, and among them 'John Brown's Body Lies a'mouldering in the Grave.' James Freeman Clarke, one of the company in the carriage, said to me, 'You ought to write some new words to that tune.' I replied that I often wished to do so. In spite of the excitement of the day I went to bed and slept as usual, but woke next morning in the grey of the early dawn, and to my astonishment found that the wished for lines were arranging themselves in my brain. I lay quite still until the last verse had completed itself in my thoughts, then hastily rose, saying to myself, 'I shall lose these if I don't write them down immediately.' And on a scrap of paper in the darkened room she scribbled down those verses which have since 'stirred the blood like the sound of a trumpet,' and, alone, would have made her name remembered.

AN EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

The management of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, announce that they are planning to have an egg-laying contest in connection with this year's exhibition, July 12 to 22. The contest will be for six hens of one kind, and it will last for two weeks. It is open to all. The prizes will be \$10.00, \$6.00, and \$4.00, and the exhibition association will attend to the feeding of the hens during the time of the contest. Full particulars will appear later in the prize lists.

THE INVENTIONS OF WOMEN.

Women have invented some curious things in their time. Some of them, the outcome of their own needs, others the result of studying the needs of their neighbors.

I suspect that the lady who invented a mudguard for men's trousers was married, the mother of several sons, and lived in a rainy climate! An invention which is alleged to have found favor with the Kaiser and the German army is a moustache protector, used to safeguard the elegance of this masculine adornment. The number of patents applied for by English women last year ran into hundreds, and, as showing the different lines along which women are experimenting, it is interesting to note the nature of some of the patents. Lida Wilson has received a patent relating to the improvement of wireless telegraphy. Rosa Welton has patented an improvement relating to gramophones, phonographs, and similar instruments; while among Americans, Mary Jane Montgomery invented a new kind of locomotive wheel; Elizabeth Smith, of Burlington, a mowing and reaping machine; Sarah Mather, a submarine telescope. "It is astonishing," says one writer, "how original are the devices of women's inventive spirit!"

The three first patents secured by American women were in 1809, 1815, and 1819, granted to Mary Kies, Mary Brush, and Sophie Aster for their respective inventions of a machine for weaving straw with silk or thread materials, for a corset, and for cream of tartar as powder used to make cakes. Among those inventions which particularly interest women in their more usual lines of work are a machine for making buttonholes minutely and automatically, and which measures the necessary distances; a door curtain of a simple kind, a filter, a man's shirt, a rocking chair with fan, a bandage, a ladder, and a hair restorer. Some have even ventured to suggest reform and change in ladies' wearing apparel, and have invented hairpins which refuse to release their hold, and devices for maintaining a more reliable connection between the hat and the wearer.

SHORTCAKE.

A reader has sent us the following recipe for shortcake—a recipe she has tried often and knows to be good:—Four cups of flour, 2 cups butter or lard (butter is better), 1 cup brown sugar, white of one egg, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Method.—Mix the butter, sugar and egg together with the hands for twenty minutes; then add the flour and baking powder. Cut into small squares about half an inch thick and bake in a moderate oven for, say, five minutes. They need constant watching, and when done, should be slightly brown.

A Picture of Home, Sweet Home.

Softly the wind o'er the meadows is sweeping;
Slowly the shadows of evening draw near;
Then it seems that the heavens are silently weeping,
And the flowers are drinking the dew-drops so dear.

Soft on the breeze comes the low of the cattle,
As they swing single file up the sweet-scented field.
And soon comes the milkmaid with faint tinkle and rattle,
The cows waiting patiently their rich milk to yield.

For this is the beauty—the lull of the evening,
When Nature seems resting, her day's work well done;
And soon like beacons of glad tidings portending
The jewels of heaven blaze out one by one.

Where, say you, we find such a glorious picture?
How far shall one wander—which way shall one roam?
Hush! Stay Thee! I beg you, in your mind is the fixture.
For this is a picture of home—"Home, Sweet Home."
By Sidney Erickson, Dickson, Alta.

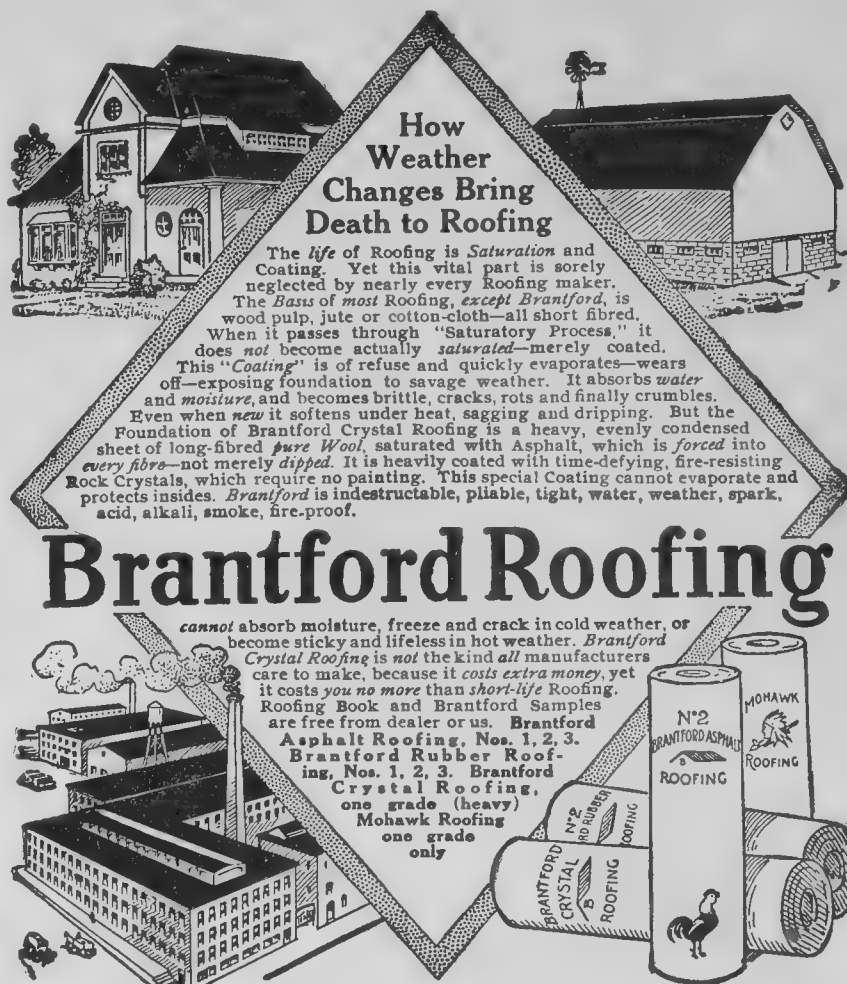
Be Still.

Dear restless heart, be still; don't fret and worry so;
God hath a thousand ways His love and help to show;
Just trust, and trust, and trust, until His will you know.

Dear restless heart be still, for peace is God's own smile,
His love can every wrong and sorrow reconcile;
Just love, and love, and love, and calmly wait a while.

Dear restless heart, repose upon His heart an hour:
His heart is strength and life; His heart is bloom and flower:
Just rest, and rest, and rest, within His tender power.
—Edith Linn.

There's nothing comes without calling in this world, and after you've called you generally must go and fetch it yourself.



How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibred. When it passes through "Saturatory Process" it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sagging and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibred pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

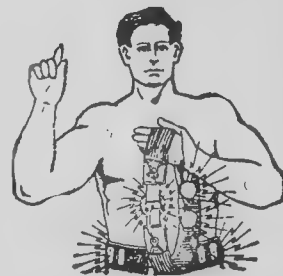
cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy). Mohawk Roofing one grade only.

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Why will you be weak? Why will you go on from day to day when you know you are losing your nerve force—your manhood—when you see a cure within your grasp? Do not delay a matter which is a key to your future happiness. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced will be your weakness.



I have the grandest invention of the age for weak, run-down, worn-out men, the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No weak man will regret a fair trial of this invigorator.

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will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins. You will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow man and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of men in the past year.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Back and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures by it.

To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You can then use my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your best Belts several years ago for a lame back, and I can truthfully say that the first time I wore it my back felt stronger, and in a short time I was completely cured. This was over five years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since. I have recommended your Belt to others, and will always be pleased to tell anyone the benefit I received from it.

Mr. B. S. Smith, Box 3, Cardston, Alta., says: "The Belt I purchased from you gave every satisfaction. I was very well pleased with the results. I would not like to be without it."

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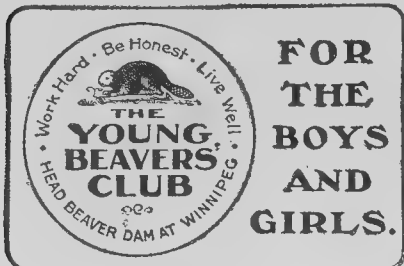
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Please send me your book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....
(Write plainly)



Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Rides His Pet Calf.

Melita, Man., Mar. 28, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I have a calf named Buster, and I ride it about a quarter of a mile every morning to water. Sometimes he will stop, but if I hit him with the whip he will go on.

My father gives me five cents for every three gophers I catch. I either trap them or take a string about two yards long, tie a slipknot in one end, and put it around the top of the hole, and get away back at the other end, and when he comes up pull the string and you have him by the neck.

I go to school in the summer, but there is no school in the winter. We have a pony named Jerry that we drive to school. Yours truly, Clarence Fraser (aged 12 years).

Baby Beavers.

Birnie, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am going to tell you what a real beaver once did. She had two baby beavers, and as the cold weather came on she found that she must teach the babies to work. She took them to the edge of a stream and taught them to nibble at the trees with their little teeth, until finally the trees fell, then they gnawed them in pieces and threw them into the stream. They were carried briskly down the stream, where Mother Beaver caught them, and with the aid of her babies built a home of sticks and mud, using their tails as spades. In this home they spent the winter, but the cruel hunters shot them in the spring, and probably some of your young Beavers are wearing those furs now.

Wishing the club success, I remain, Blue Bell.

Chilly Around the Edges.

Thornhill, Man.

Dear Editor,—I will tell you about an accident that my father and I met with during the past winter. We have to go about one and a half miles to water our horses, so we drove back one cold, stormy day, and when we were coming home the drawbolt came out, and the horses ran away, dragging father over the front of the sleigh. We started to walk home, but had not gone far when my face and ears began to freeze, and father had to wrap his coat around my head. When we reached home my face, ears, nose, and fingers were badly frozen, which gave me much pain, but they are all right now. Yours truly, J. E. Dilling.

A Weasel Catcher.

Hopehill Farm, Whitewood, Sask,
March 25, 1911.

Dear Beavers,—Will you let me into your pond for a swim? This winter I caught two weasels. The first one I got on the pig pen. There was a dead hen lying there; that was what it was eating. They will not go into a trap if it is bare. Both were caught the nights it was snowing which covered the traps so that they did not see it.

My cousin and I shot quite a lot of chickens last fall with a twelve-gauge shot gun. I have seen 52 crows, 8 gophers, and 2 hawks this spring.

I got a watch from my father for a

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THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you.

That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place.

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Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in.

It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mack Lillis, Glenburnie.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Petapiece, Oxford Mills.

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GEORGE KOINER, Com. of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

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by my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. James Robb, Glenboro, Man. writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to manly vigor. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

FREE UNTIL CURED

You can have the Belt on trial until cured, before paying for it, or if you prefer to pay cash you get a discount.

DR. D. L. SANDEN CO.,
140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please send me in plain, sealed envelope, free of all charge, your Health Booklets.

Name.....

Address.....

Christmas present, and I am very proud of it. Wishing the club every success, I remain, yours truly, John Gemmell (aged 14).

An Early Swim.

Wapella, Sask., Mar. 23, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—We have a rink here and have skated all winter and enjoyed it very much. Now the snow is melting and there is water everywhere.

The other day I made a raft and went out on some water, and when it was going at a nice speed it struck on a stone under the water and I went head-long into the water and fell flat. It would not have been so bad if it were in summer and the water warm. But, as it is spring, the water is cold. Just as luck happened, it was not far from the house. When I fell in, all my brothers and some other boys laughed at me, and made it worse for me. I remain, Andy F. Hogg.

How to get a School Library.

Clanwilliam, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—We have a nice new schoolhouse, and the crocuses come up thickly on the hill near by, so the school is called Crocus Hill School.

We had a Christmas concert on Dec.



Norman on his Pet, Products of Kildonan, Man.

23, 1910. There were songs, recitations, dialogues, and a fancy drill. There were eight girls dressed in pale pink, with hoops and crowns trimmed with pink and white roses. The money we made is to go towards a school library.

I have several books, The Robins, Robinson Crusoe, Andersen's Fairy Tales, The Story Undine, Lady Betty's Twins, The Little Lame Prince, and Two Busy Bees.

The land round here is mostly rolling prairie, but there is quite a bit of bush not far away. With best wishes, Elsie Averill.

Poor Teddie.

Box 359, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Beavers,—We have only one pet—a dear little kitten. We call her Della. She is a Maltese, and has a white breast. She does not know any tricks yet, but I think she will soon be old enough to learn a few. We had a lovely dog last summer. His name was Teddie. One day when mamma, my sister, and I were all alone, and Teddie was keeping watch, a strange man came to the house, and Teddie bit him. We were very sorry, as we had to have the dog killed. He knew a lot of tricks, so I missed him very much. At night he used to bark and keep the coyotes away from our chickens. This fall the coyotes have troubled us a great deal, and have taken a lot of our chickens. One day one came and got a hen in his mouth, and papa ran after the coyote, but the coyote ran faster than papa, and after a while it stopped, and papa saw it eating the chicken. Then papa bought a rifle, but the coyote hasn't come back since we got the rifle.

There have been a lot of rabbits around here this winter, but we haven't caught any yet. Yours sincerely, Dora G. Callbeck.

A Job Getting Mail.

Kinosota, Man.

Dear Beavers and Editor,—It is a long time since I last wrote, and I thought I would write and have another chat with you. How are you coming on with the dam?

We used to live at Keyes, eighty miles from here, but moved up to this homestead last spring, and we all like living up here.

Kinosota is near Lake Manitoba. There are two stores, a church, a school, and post office. That is all the buildings in Kinosota, besides many people on the lake. My father does a lot of blacksmithing in the summer for the neighbors. The train does not come to Kinosota, so the postmaster has to drive the mail. He leaves Kinosota at three o'clock, and reaches Westbourne, a distance of 60 miles, on Thursday, and starts back the same day and gets to Kinosota by Saturday or Sunday. Yours truly, Lillian McDiarmid.

Preserving the Beavers.

Esterhazy, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I have not been going to school this winter, for most of the scholars live too far from the school, but I and my two sisters intend to go in this spring. My father and mother have lived here for 30 years, and like the country very much. We have 640 acres in one block, which makes a nice square farm, all fenced. We have 210 acres under cultivation, the balance is timber: we have 200 acres, some very large timber on it. The rest is pasture and hay meadow, with the Little Cut Arm Creek running through the centre, which makes it an ideal stock farm.

There were a lot of beavers in it the last three or four years, and they dammed the water up and flooded all the meadows in the creek. The neighbors petitioned the Government to remove them. They did so, and took them in a large tank up to the beaver hills, west of Yorkton, above 100 miles from here. There are a lot of muskrats here, but they do no harm, but I and my brothers often shoot them and sell the skins. We have a lot of horses and cows. My older brothers have a team of horses: they call them Belle and Pussey, and I have a yearling colt, and I call him Peter, and my sisters have a team of buckskins. They call them May and Billy. We have all the horses, cattle, pigs, and hens, and pa and ma have nothing. Wishing the editor and club success, I remain, yours truly, Alex. Green (aged 12).

A Snowball Fight.

Viscount, Sask.

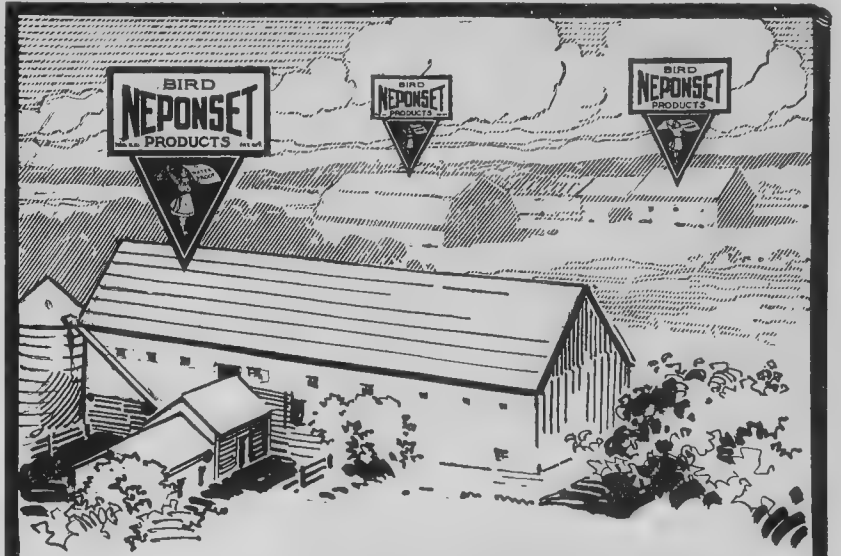
Dear Daddy Beaver,—Thanks very much for the button, also the book you sent me. I think they are both very nice. We had a great snowball fight at school not long ago. It was too cold to make snowballs, so we went to a snowdrift and got some blocks larger and harder than ordinary snowballs. When the fight was at its worst the teacher rang the bell, and we all scampered into school. The boys that had no coats on had to take off their sweaters, as they were soaking wet.

Last time I signed my right name, but this time I sign myself Mischievous Ted.

A Pigeon Story.

Lewiswyn, Sask., Mar. 21, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I had six white pigeons last summer, but they did not do very well. One day when papa was going to town he had to pass an old gentleman who had a lot of pigeons, and was killing most of them, and by mistake had killed the father and mother of two little ones. He gave the young ones to papa for me. They did very well for about three months, but then the red one got a lame wing; it could not fly, so we took her in the house for about two weeks, and then we put her in the stable again. When she was there about two weeks our little pup got loose and killed and ate my poor little pigeon. I put my little white one with the others, and he is growing now with this nice weather. The 20th of last February a blue pigeon flew here



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" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Globe, Toronto.

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" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Witness, Montreal.

" 3.00—The Nor' West Farmer and Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

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" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Reliable Poultry Journal.

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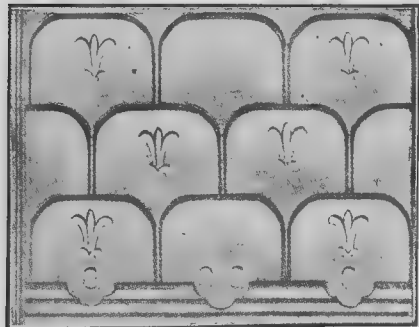
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when papa was unloading wheat. The pigeon flew into the granary and sat down as if it said, "Here I am; here I stay," so next morning papa took her to the hen-house, where the others are. Now she does not want to leave the other ones at all. This is the end of my pigeon story. Wishing the club every success, yours truly, Hendrika Vanson.

A Mountain Beaver.

Fort Steele, B.C., Mar. 28, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—"I am writing to thank you for the nice book you sent me, entitled Adventures of Girlhood." I enjoyed reading it very much. There was a snowstorm a few days ago, but the snow is all gone now. The K. C. is running through here, and there is a steam shovel working about two miles from here. There is quite a crew of men working on the railroad also. Most of them are Italians. There were some beavers not far from here, but I think that they were caught. They built a dam and made quite a lake. There are quite a few wild berries here in summer—Saskatoons, raspberries, and gooseberries. Logging is carried on in winter. The logs are cut and then taken to the nearest river, where they are carried down by the high water in spring. Wishing the club all success, I remain, yours truly, Katie G. Hayes.

Extracts from other Beavers' Letters.

Adrih Stewart, Cypress River, Man.—The spring birds are here. I have three pets, two dogs and one cat. The dogs' names are Tag and Flossy, and the cat's name Mimie.

Robert Ingleton, Macgregor, Man.—To-day I saw a lot of gray birds and a yellow warbler. I shot eight rabbits and a few gophers with my 22 rifle. I think Beaver is a nice name for the boys and girls who write to this club.

George Hislop, Arcola, Sask.—I received a button from your club and lost it. I used to wear it to school every day, and all my chums liked it very much. Papa gave me a steer, and when he gets big I am going to sell him and put the money in the bank.

Ada Shewfelt, Lariviere, Man.—The snow has all gone here, and the spring birds are back. Papa saw a flock of wild geese last week. The gray birds are very thick around here, and I saw one wash itself something like a water-bird does. It was comical to watch.

Marie Poepping, Strome, Alta.—We have four geese and a few chickens, and we get 30 eggs a day. We have an organ and a phonograph. I am enclosing you a photo of our geese.

Georgina Bell, Ninga, Man.—My brother and I got four weasels this winter, and we got two dollars and ten cents for the skins. We caught two of the weasels in the henhouse, and they have killed 19 hens.

Helen Clough, Tees, Alta.—Our farm is called Poplar Grove because our buildings are in a grove. We have just got the telephone and a free mail delivery this winter. There is a farmers' creamery two miles north of us, and we are going to milk five cows this summer. One of our neighbors got burned out about two weeks ago on a windy day, and lost their house and all its contents.

Charles W. McLaughlin, Hollywood, Man.—We live in a town which has just started up. Its name is Langruth. We have not got a post office here yet. Train runs three miles north of here, but comes in on a spur every Monday night.

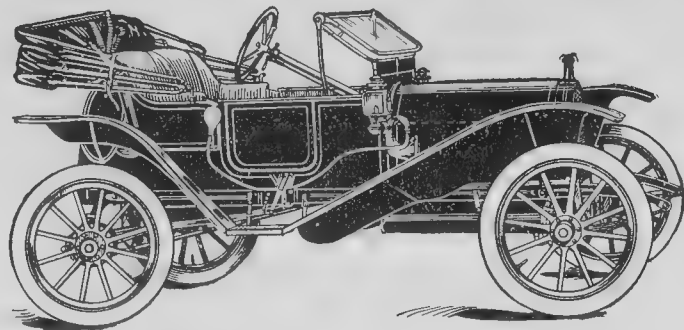
Riddles.

What is the difference between a hill and a pill? Answer.—One is hard to come up, and the other is hard to go down.

Why is a loaf of bread like a caterpillar? Answer.—Because they make the butterfly.

Why are mice like haystacks? Answer.—Because the cattle (cat'll) eat them.

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The HUPMOBILE is a splendid car for city, farm or country use. Its light weight is easy on tires and will carry you through places where a heavier car can not go.

On account of its low consumption of gasoline it gives you the very limit of economy in up-keep.

THE GUARANTEE

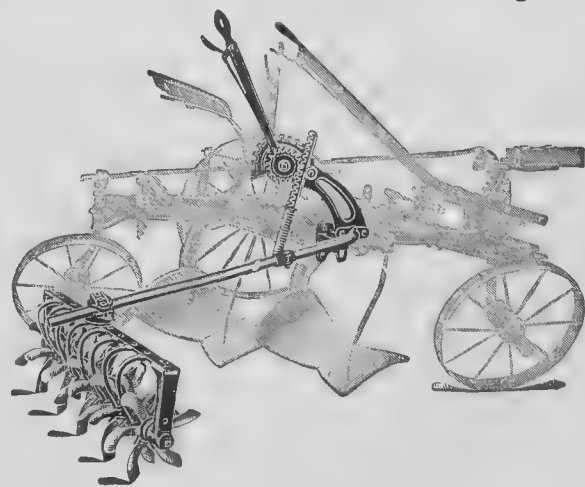
This guarantee is explicit, unqualified and binding. It covers the entire life of the car, no matter how many different people may own the car. It means that during the life of the car, the Hupp Motor Car Company guarantees the car, in all its parts, and the accessories and equipment, against defect of material or workmanship. The guarantee reads:

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Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

To Produce Early Rhubarb.

One easy way to hurry rhubarb along in the spring is to cover a plant with an inverted barrel and bank up with fresh horse manure. Keep the inside of the barrel quite dark. The rhubarb will be somewhat bleached and very tender. The warmth and darkness will both hurry the growth. When the weather gets warm enough the top can be taken out of the barrel.

Pruning Raspberries.

Never forget that a raspberry patch is not intended for growing firewood. If berries are to be gathered, one must go at the patch with a sharp knife. In this climate especially the canes need to be thin enough on the ground, so that there may be plenty of moisture to ripen up all the fruit they can bear. If the patch is a solid one, the rows should be about six feet apart at least, and not more than one cane for every 4 or 5 inches in the row should be allowed to remain when the time comes for spring

pruning. Cut out all the old wood every spring and leave only the strongest canes of last year's growing. These are the ones that bear fruit.

By keeping the ground surface cultivated or mulched between the rows in the summer the crop will be much helped. Also, keep down the suckers. Raspberries must have plenty of soil moisture, and not be allowed too much wood if they are to bear fruit.

The Opening of Spring

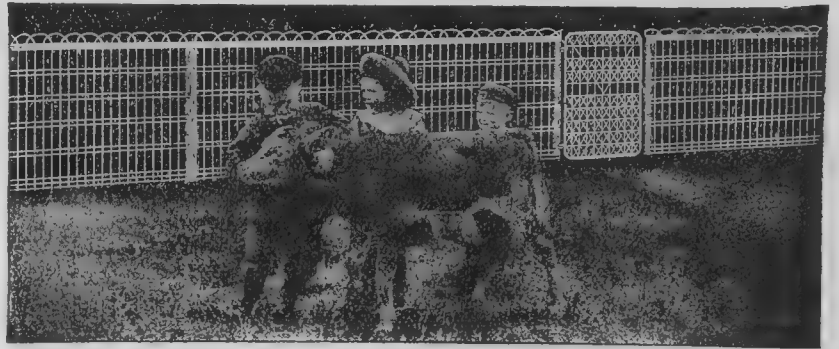
Horticulturally, this has not been an altogether happy spring. Dryness of soil, combined with early disappearance of the snow covering, followed by severe frosts, make a rather trying combination. This is what we had in at least some parts of the country this year.

From the standpoint of the rather tender plant, a winter with plenty of snow well preserved until warm and steady spring suddenly carries it all away, is ideal. The spring of 1909 was a good illustration of such a season.

The Virginia Creeper.

There is scarcely any other single plant in the whole list of horticultural material suited to our climate that is so worthy of a more general introduction than the Virginia Creeper.

This plant is really native in Western Canada, but its distribution is so very



A fence of this kind only 16 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also "Page" Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

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PARSLEY—Champion Moss curled
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1911 Seed Catalogue

which in itself is a mine of valuable information. Don't miss this.

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The White Spruce, native in all our western provinces, is one of our most beautiful trees. It transplants best when not more than two or three feet high, and should never be shaded or planted too closely, if it is to look really well. Single specimens retain their foliage right to the ground, as is shown in the picture, but when crowded or shaded, the lower branches die and the trees become scraggy in appearance. Many persons forget this fact when planting spruce trees.

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restricted that one does not see very much of it growing wild.

For the average prairie farmer the best way to get a start in Virginia Creeper is to send an order to some nurseryman in this country. Local nurserymen who grow their own supplies have hardy strains, for in this, as in almost everything else, one may get either hardy or tender strains.

One plant may be all that is needed as a start. Certainly one plant that is placed in good soil and that gets a good start will soon provide cuttings for all the new plants needed in the neighborhood.

If one is starting cuttings, they may be made about 18 inches long, and almost the whole length buried in moist, friable, rich soil. In such a place they will strike root and make several feet of top growth the first year. Bury almost the entire length of cutting; if one bud is left just above the surface of the ground, this will be quite enough to expose.

The Virginia Creeper is easily the best climber we have in Western Canada. It grows rapidly. Being a perennial, it does not need to start from the ground each spring, but leaves out at once right to the tip of last year's growth. It leafs profusely, and so provides an excellent screen for outhouses or any unsightly object. It is well provided with tendrils, and climbs readily. And it colors beautifully in the autumn.

This climber is certainly deserving of a much wider introduction than it has yet received.

The Possibilities of the Farm Garden.

Read at the Women's Meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association by Miss Ruth Lloyd, of Morden, Manitoba.

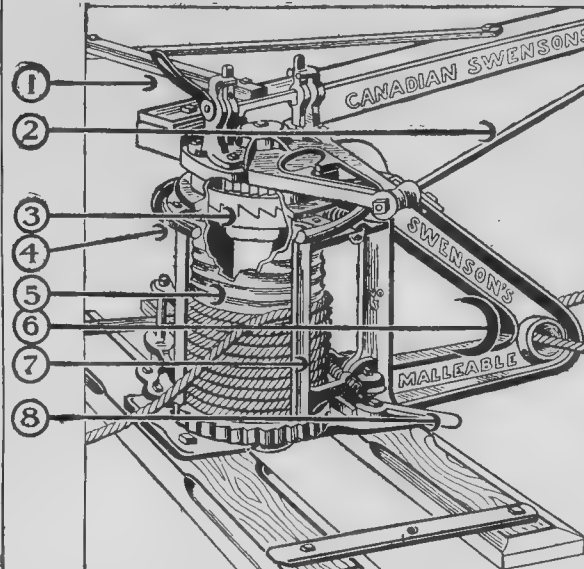
On the farms in this big Western country, where domestic help is so scarce, there is a great deal of work and not very much play for a lot of us women, especially those who live a distance from town and have few, if any, near neighbors. We are thrown on our own resources a great deal for pleasure and recreation, and have to get as much enjoyment as possible from such things as are within our reach. Speaking from my own experience, the garden on the farm can supply much pleasure as well as many other needful things, but gardening is such a broad subject that I have decided to leave small fruits and vegetables alone, and mention flower culture only in this paper, as on many farms it is the branch of gardening most neglected.

To women especially flower culture has great possibilities; little capital is needed to start with, a few slips and cuttings of house plants for the window garden, a few packets of flower seed, some Virginia creeper, wild hops and wild cucumber, which are easily transplanted from the bush and cultivated, furnish the material for much quiet enjoyment right at home.

One reason why flower culture is such a suitable recreation for the home maker is that it gives pleasure not only to herself, but to all the members of her household; and then, too, flowers in the home have such a refining influence; somehow, we feel bound to live up to them. A pretty fern on the dinner table improves its general appearance wonderfully, but how out of place it looks if the cloth isn't clean!

Plants go a long way towards decorating and making a place look homelike. They are always in good taste, and will harmonize with any kind of furniture. Of course, they take quite a bit of care—that's one reason why we get so fond of them—but, given that care, they repay it many times and in so many different ways. If they are left without water till they droop badly, there will naturally be a lot of yellow leaves to pick off; and if the re-potting is put off till they all have to be done at once, it will be a big undertaking, and is apt to be put off some more; but, on the other hand, if you keep ahead of your work you won't have to work nearly so hard. People often exclaim, when they see my collection of plants at home,

THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE



The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

THE ONE WITH ALL THE GOOD POINTS

- 1—Rocker Shaft puts machine in and out of gear from either end of sweep, without lifting the sweep or sweep casting.
- 2—Truss Rod full length of sweep. Takes the strain off the sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.
- 3—Gear Clutch raises and lowers on hub by a half-turn of the hand lever.
- 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.

5—Large Diameter Grooved Drum takes absolute care of the cable and makes it last many times longer.

6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.

7—The Rope Guides, adjustable hinged, held by springs, take absolute care of cable, prevent it from over-lapping, crossing, or shearing.

8—Back Ratchet takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain? 11

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WATERPROOF CLOTHING

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When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

"How on earth do you ever get time to take care of all these when you have so many other things to do?" And I tell them, quite truthfully, that I just look after the flowers between times.

The question of flower pots doesn't need to bother one long. There are always lots of tin biscuit boxes, syrup or paint cans, and these, with a few holes in the bottom for drainage, and some crepe paper to cover all deficiencies, do quite as well as earthen ones. The most perfect specimen of a monthly rose I ever saw was growing in a battered old granite-ware coffee pot, and if you could have seen the happy, shining eyes of the little German frau to whom it belonged, as she proudly turned it this way and that, pointing out the various buds and blossoms, you would have felt quite sure that the lack of a pretty flowerpot didn't spoil her pleasure at all.

If flowers are a great improvement indoors, they are as much, or even more so, outside. And in this country, though the seasons are short, the vegetable growth is wonderfully rapid, so a great deal can be done in one summer to improve the look of a place. On a number of our farms, and indeed in many of the small towns, it is hard to get a garden to flourish on account of the lack of wind-breaks, so many people put off planting trees till all the other improvements are made, which is a great mistake. But in the meantime a good deal can be done with window boxes and flower borders sheltered by the house itself.

Most women can use a saw and a hammer after a fashion, and so, if the men of the family don't think they have time to put up a few window boxes,

well cultivated, a very small garden can supply all the flowers one is likely to want for cutting, much pleasant occupation that is a change from the regular household duties, besides greatly improving the prospect.

By saving the seeds that ripen early, and exchanging them with friends for seeds saved from their gardens, one can soon get a splendid selection of hardy flowers, and these old familiar, common garden flowers, being common to all countries, can do more than anything else to make the new homes throughout the west more homelike, and we who have well-established gardens can do a great deal to encourage their cultivation by sending out seeds and cuttings that cost us next to nothing, but may be priceless to some lonely woman on a far-away homestead.

Six Standard Perennial Plants for North-West Gardens.

An Address (Illustrated by Lantern Slides) Delivered by Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man., at Recent Horticultural Convention in Winnipeg.

I have chosen these six perennials as subjects for discussion this afternoon, first, because they are, possibly with one exception, plants of the hardiest nature; secondly, because in leaf and flower they are all very lovely; and lastly, because each type has many variations. Given, then, a perennial with such a trinity of points, you may be sure that you will have a plant of much value for our North-Western gardens. There are

FOR HORTICULTURAL ENTHUSIASTS.

One good point about horticulture is that no person need fear loss or discomfort on account of competition. The man who opens a grocery store, or the man who breeds Hereford cattle, may not welcome competition in the same neighborhood, fearing that the success of his efforts will thus be lessened; but it is not so in horticulture. The more your neighbors know about this subject, the more encouragement and appreciation they will give you, and the more they can help you by giving the benefit of their experience. Therefore, encourage all your likely neighbors, male and female, in the gentle art of gardening.

just wait till there is a good chance to work undisturbed (the surest way to hammer your thumb or to have a nail go crooked is to have someone standing by to prophesy such a calamity) and put them up yourself. So much time has to be spent in the kitchen that we should not neglect to make it just as attractive and inviting as possible, and a window box filled with sweet scented and brilliant flowers has but to be tried to be appreciated. To make a shade over a too sunny window, take a wooden barrel hoop, saw the ends off square. After opening it out nail an end to each side of the window casing half-way up. Take binder twine and wind it back and forth from the hoop to the top of the window casing, and train vines over all. Tall nasturtiums or morning glories planted in each end of a window box do nicely for this, or a few plants of wild cucumber, or some other vine growing from the ground below.

In the kitchen door yard there is often much room for improvement. Ours at home used to be a great eyesore to me. Now I have a most fascinating little garden there, not more than 12 feet square, with a walk through it from the kitchen door to a little gate opening into the farm yard, and I'm very sure it gives far more pleasure to all the family than the flower garden proper, which, though many times as large, is in a place less frequented. Being so convenient, it gets more care than it otherwise would, also more water, and last year, in spite of the great heat and dry, scorching winds, it was bright with bloom all summer long.

In a small place like that, one has to be particularly careful to select flowers that will bloom early, medium and late, but if that is done, and they are kept

some flowers, too, that have a peculiar value to those of us who can see the true spiritual side of a garden of flowers. I mean the power that certain flowers have of awaking tender chords of feeling for home and its gracious associations of love and youth—a power that, long spaces of time after youth has fled from us, melts the hard crust of materialism and makes us feel young again. Of such a sort are my six perennials.

Let us take them according to their seasonal growth. And first is the Columbine, sometimes called Aquilegia. I prefer the first name, not only because it recalls visions of "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," but also because it requires very little imagination to connect its derivation from the Latin word, "Columba, a dove," with the dove-like shape of the sepals. Aquilegia for a scientific name is attractive and easy to pronounce, and is derived from "Aquila, an eagle," in reference to the hooked nectaries which are likened to an eagle's hooked beak. Columbines are Alpines and meadow perennials of the buttercup order, which offer a great variety of delicate shades of white, blue, rose, buff, yellow, scarlet or purple. We grow them for their early hardiness, their quaint form and their color, not for their scent. The foliage, too, so freshly green, is by no means its least charm. High in the Rocky Mountains, low in the English dells, upon the Siberian steppes, or away up on the Altai range, between Siberia and Mongolia, as well as in our own bush districts, the dainty Columbine abounds. It likes a good soil, plenty of individual space, and a shady, cool spot rather than the full blaze of sunshine, where from seed sown this year it comes to maturity two years later.

Our second slide shows the Iris, the



Do You Intend To Abandon Your Farm?

In New England there are hundreds of abandoned farms—abandoned because the soil has been drained of its fertility. Had these farms been properly fertilized they would still be producing bounteous harvests.

New England farms are not the only ones that are being depleted of fertility. There are thousands of other farms which are rapidly approaching the point where further cultivation will be unprofitable unless some means is adopted to renew the fertility of the soil.

If you do not intend to abandon your farm, it will be necessary to supply fertilizer to the soil. It is not only necessary to apply manure, but it is absolutely essential that it be applied evenly and in proper quantities.

Manure cannot be spread evenly by hand. Experience has demonstrated that the spreader is the only method by which manure can be applied uniformly.

It is just as necessary to exercise judgment in selecting a spreader as it is on any other subject. There are many spreaders on the market. The IHC spreader has proved its superiority by giving the users years of efficient service. With an IHC spreader you can regulate the distribution of manure so as to make every ounce count. Adjustments can be made to spread a light top-dressing or a heavy covering. This is possible because IHC spreaders have a wide range of feed, and the long, square, chisel-pointed beater teeth thoroughly pulverize the manure that is applied. Wide tires and roller bearings insure light draft.

IHC spreaders are made in two styles—

Cloverleaf—Corn King

Cloverleaf spreaders have endless aprons. Corn King machines have return aprons. These machines are made with capacity suitable for farms of any size.

Call on the IHC local dealer and let him show you the style and size best suited to your purpose, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for catalogue and full particulars.



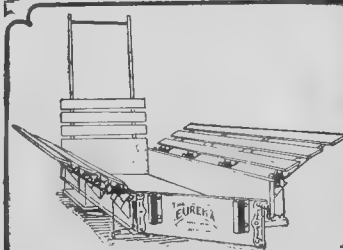
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IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.



EUREKA Wagon Box and Rack

After a farmer puts the "EUREKA" on his wagon, he marvels how he ever managed to get along without it. The "EUREKA" can be instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—Hay, Live Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry. Placed in any position in a moment without wrench, hooks or rope, yet it is impossible for the wings to get out of position. Made of the best Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and GUARANTEED TO CARRY TWO TONS IN ANY POSITION. Made in 14 and 16 foot lengths—and 38, 40 and 42 inch widths.

Some of the other Eureka Lines

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the ONLY sanitary churn, Barrel is finest stoneware—not absorbent wood. Top is clear glass. Churns by hand lever, cleanest, easiest, best churn on the Market, 8, 10 and 12 Imperial gallon sizes.

"Eureka" Seed Drill will handle the most delicate seed without bruising—and sows evenly to the last seed. Easily converted from straight drill to hill dropper. A few additional parts make a complete wheel hoe, plow and cultivator.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact. Two nozzles with hose attachment. Tested to stand Five Times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two gallon capacity and all expelled by one pumping.

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LEASING OF LANDS

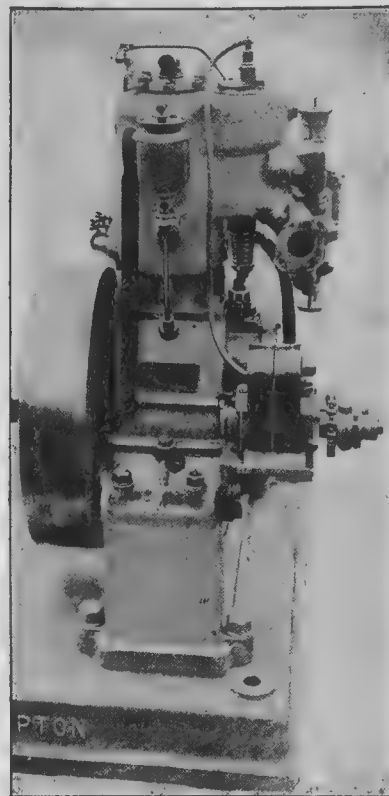
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German variety, well called "the poor man's orchid," an excellent name when you consider the delicate beauty of the standards and falls of the commonest varieties, which any decent gardener will give away for the asking. This is the national flower of France, elegantly styled by a nation given to natural elegances, the "fleur-de-lis," and that is what the Mennonites in Southern Manitoba call it too, I am told. Equally pretty is the name "Iris," because in the old pagan poetry of Greece and Rome, Iris, the goddess whom Homer personified as the messenger between gods and men, gave her name to the rainbow. Note the marked contrast between its plain, sword-like leaves and the rainbow tinted flowers so delicately veined and patterned. For the North-West the German kinds, the rhizome rooted and the Siberian, with tufted roots, are the best. Do not try the bulbous Spanish and English varieties, because they will not stand the climate, which is also much too dry for the Japanese Iris. About the end of May, just when yellow single tulips are blooming, I have a dwarf dark blue iris in bloom, but the others are June blooming. Last spring was too dry for most of the tribe. Divide your clumps often, and in the fall, which is the best time for re-planting. In fact, you have to divide up your clumps after two years, or they will over-run the garden.

Next in order, and toward the end of June, the Oriental poppy will flame out amidst the rising greenery most gloriously. Is it orange or is it red with black-based petals, this huge flower, like a big tea cup for size? Place it in the middle of your perennial border, not too far back, where its rough-haired feathery leaves show off their beautiful pattern. It is as hardy as horse radish, and requires a fair amount of elbow-room. Its tap roots run deep, but in July the foliage soon withers down, when it may be cleared away or allowed to disappear beneath the pressure of its successors on the stage of life.

These two last have but little scent. Not so our fourth example, the noble generous paeony. Yes, that is the way to spell it, because it is named after an old Greek Doctor of Medicine, Paeon by name, according to Homer. In fact, to be called "a son of Paeon" meant a physician. And Dr. Paeon it was who used the roots of this plant we call the paeony for healing purposes. My friend Mr. C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, says that in the mediaeval times "the seeds were taken at bedtime to prevent nightmare. Steeped in liquor and drunk before and just after the new moon, it was a sure cure for weakness of the back. If children were sick, then a piece of root must be hung about the neck." And Mr. Harrison goes on to say: "We well remember in the days of small boyhood the gardens were searched for 'piny toes' to steep for us when we were sick." And so it comes that lots of people know the Paeony better when you tell them about the "Piny Rose," which twenty or thirty years ago was almost the only common type, the old "Officinalis Rubra," whose blooms are a dark, glossy purple-red and rank in odor, so unlike the many improved types, such as "Festiva Maxima," with the delicious odor of a rose. Notice how the slide shows the suitability of the Paeony as a border plant along a drive-way, especially if well sheltered by trees, but remember that it dislikes any competition with strong-growing roots of shrubs or trees. Even when its flowers are gone, the glossy leaves are very handsome. To my mind, it is far better to grow Paeonies than roses in the average North-West gardens. I do not say that you cannot get good results with hardy roses in certain favored localities and by careful management, but for rural gardens by preference get a good selection of Paeonies from men who have good stock in Canada, or from C. S. Harrison, of York, or O. F. Grand, of Fairbault, Minn. They will put you in the way of securing a whole month of bloom from late June onwards. One or two points worth knowing about the Paeony are these:—After transplanting, Paeonies do not bloom well until the third season following, and some Paeonies will never bloom at all, being barren. Treat these latter after Mr. Harrison's advice: "Throw them over the fence, or put them on the

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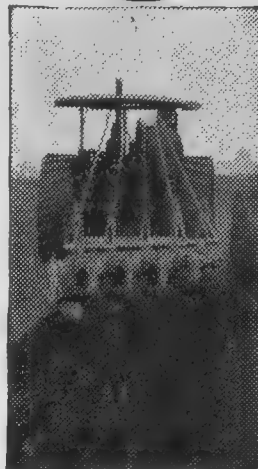
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IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, Chicago, they will receive prompt attention.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

bargain counter for that 5-cent individual who wants the very cheapest." Again, some paeonies bloom well only in certain localities and all resent the neighborhood of spruces or maples, whose vigorous root-growth are too exacting to the Paeony. Do not ask for a little seed so that you may raise seedlings, because it takes three to six years to get any results. Our modern Paeony is the result of patient crossing of varieties from China and Siberia, Japan and Asia Minor. In planting roots do not break the buds, which must lie two or three inches below ground; nor must you snap the roots, but give them lots of room and place them in a sloping position at about an angle of 45 degrees.

Our fifth slide shows the tallest growing perennial in the list, the stately delphinium, a Greek name supposed to have some connection with the temple of Apollo at Delphi; but I much prefer the home-like name of the Larkspur, so called because the nectary is like the spur seen on the feet of certain larks. If this plant will grow abundantly in the valleys of the high Tibetan plateau, 12,000 feet above the sea, it is not surprising that it is quite hardy for the North-West. But you must protect it from strong winds by planting it in clumps or rows near some building or else its spires of lovely blue, blue and white or purple will never reach their normal height of anywhere from four to six or even eight feet. The flowering time is around about July 15th, and they seed so abundantly that year by year it is necessary to keep the plants thinned out. The proper place for the tall larkspur is right at the back of the perennial border, where its leaves and stems form a handsome background to all other herbs.

My last slide shows a plant which blooms much later than all the rest, so late that sometimes the early September frosts are liable to spoil its bloom. "Phlox" means "a flame," and certainly the brilliance of such varieties as coccinea justify the name, especially when grown "en masse," as in the picture. I think those of you who have grown the tall perennial phlox will agree with me that it is rather more tender than any other perennial named in this paper. In the fall, when flowering, it needs plenty of moisture and requires careful mulching or watering or both if you wish to get good flowering heads. Roughly speaking, there are three kinds of perennial phlox suitable for the garden; these are, in addition to the tall phlox, the dwarf subulata, of which our Mr. A. P. Stevenson speaks well, and the creeping Reptans variety. Place your tall phloxes in clumps and in the middle background, where their foliage is useful all the spring and summer.

Now, just a final word as to cultivation, which is applicable to all six perennials. They all like rich soil, but beware against applying fresh manure, especially if it be chicken manure. The manure must be well rotted and well worked into the soil, so as to become part of the soil. And the two best months in the year for planting are September and October, avoiding the latter half of October if possible.

To Kill Cutworms.

Sometimes gardens are badly riddled by cutworms about the latter end of May. In the night they eat off the plants about the surface of the soil, and then hide during the daytime, covered in the soil close at hand.

The best remedy we know of is poisoned bran. Take a large pan of bran, put into it a teacupful of water, and stir up until the bran appears to be perfectly dry. Then add the Paris green. It will adhere to the bran and will mix finely through it. If one puts dry Paris green in bran, it will sink through to the bottom almost as quickly as water. If dampened, there is enough flour in the bran to make the Paris green adhere to it. Do not use more than half a pound of Paris green to fifty pounds bran. If you use too much poison, the insects will not eat it. Sprinkle this mixture where you expect the cutworms to get it, but not where the hens or babies will feed on it. It is not good for hens or babies.

Horticultural Society Premiums.

It is the custom each spring for the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association to offer to each of its members a choice of plant premiums. This year its list contain the following parcels:—Four King raspberry plants; 4 sand cherry bushes; 4 Manitoba plum trees; 6 seedling plum trees; 2 barberry bushes; 2 pink Tartarian honeysuckle shrubs; 3 purple lilacs; 3 Virginia creepers; 8 cuttings of Russian golden willow; 8 cuttings of Russian laurel willow; 10 cuttings Salix viminalis (willow); 1 Aquilegia (columbine); 1 Delphinium; 3 seedling apple trees.

Each member of the association is entitled to one of the above mentioned parcels, sent by mail, free of charge. Anyone may become a member of the association and select a premium by sending the annual membership fee of \$1.00 to the secretary, Prof. F. W. Brodbeck, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

I have just received a copy of the second edition of Bulletin 47, issued by the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa. This is the bulletin entitled "Trees and Shrubs Tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta." It is written by Dr. Wm. Saunders, who, in compiling it, worked in harmony with Messrs. Bedford and Mackay. This bulletin was first issued seven years ago, and it met with such a warm reception as soon to exhaust the supply. Dr. Saunders states the purpose of the bulletin as follows:—

"The object in view in compiling this information is to present in a convenient and condensed form all the facts ascertained, for the convenience and encouragement of those who desire to adorn their homes with these objects of beauty. The love of trees and shrubs is almost universal, and nowhere is it more strongly felt than on the north-west plains, where trees and shrubs are scarce. Until within the past few years large sums of money have been spent annually by settlers in the purchase of trees and shrubs from the east, many of which, being too tender to endure the climate, have perished the first winter. The information gained from the tests made at the experimental farms and published annually in the reports has greatly lessened this injudicious expenditure."

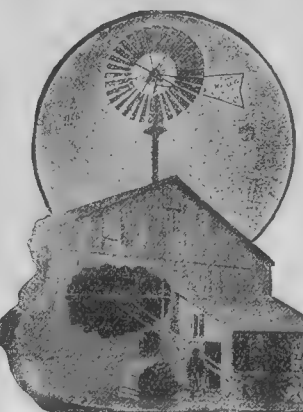
Persons wishing this bulletin can get a copy free by sending a request to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Aquilegia or Columbine.

By C. S. Harrison.

There are about 50 native sorts of these flowers, and, as they very readily cross or hybridize, there is an almost infinite variety. Some of them are of great beauty. Quite a large number are found in America. One of the finest is Coerulea, photograph of the deep blue of the sky and the fleecy clouds. This is the state flower of Colorado. The chrysantha is a rich golden flower, and one of the latest. It grows wild in the Yellowstone Park. Both of these are single, with very long spurs.

Its habit of growth is to form large clumps. The peculiar pendant flowers are interesting in themselves because of their unusual form; and this feature, taken in connection with the graceful habit of the plant, gives each clump a striking and interesting appearance. The shades of color in columbines are almost infinite, while in form they vary from single to double blue, the flowers quilled like a dahlia. Some of the same form are red and some are white. Some are very early, and some, like the chrysantha, are very late. I like to sow a lot of mixed seed and let nature blend the colors as she sees fit. A bed of fifty or more varieties is exceedingly attractive. You love to linger over them and see the variations of form and color. So wide is the range that they take up all the colors of the rainbow. They con-



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tinue about a month in bloom and reach down to the unfolding of the peony, the Iris and the oriental poppy.

Propagation.— Sometimes you can divide the roots, but the better way is to sow the seed. You can sow them when ripe if you will put them under a dark screen and keep them from drying while germinating. We often sow them in the fall or early in the spring. They take their time, and will not be in as much of a hurry as you are. One fall I planted a large bed, and in the spring I waited for them to come up. As they failed to come up, I finally dug the bed up and planted something else, when, lo! the columbines came up and covered the ground.

Grow Rhubarb.

It is an exceedingly easy matter for every farm to have a good rhubarb bed. If one can get a few roots from a neighbor's bed, these can be subdivided and a more rapid start made than if grown from seed. But many of the newer settlers in the more outlying districts will not be able to secure rhubarb roots from friendly neighbors, and will also be too far removed from the express offices to have them sent out by a nurseryman. In all such cases the best way is to send an order to the seedsman for a packet or two of good rhubarb seed and sow it this spring. The plants will not grow very much this year, but will be ready to transplant a year hence. By doing this, one can have a large number of plants started at small cost.

Rhubarb requires a deeply dug, rich soil, and it is well to dig in a good supply of very well-rotted manure. Never use fresh manure, if at all avoidable; and if one has to do so, it is well to be sure that it does not come in contact with the roots. Once in every three or four years it is a good plan to dig up a rhubarb bed, divide the roots, and re-plant. Overcrowding tends to diminish the size of the stalks.

Potatoes Dear on the Coast.

Recent despatches from British Columbia tell us of the scarcity of potatoes there and the high prices that may have to be paid before the new crop comes in. Some mention the prospect of the price going up to \$50 per ton. This is equal to \$1.50 per bushel.

If you are going to sow onion seed, sow it early.

Transplant gooseberries and currants early in the spring.

Plant a few spruce this spring if you can do so. There is nothing more cheerful than evergreens.

Soaking garden seeds for about twelve hours before planting will hasten germination somewhat. The water should be lukewarm.

In Minnesota the horticultural interests are well supported by state aid. Just now a new appropriation of \$10,000 is being asked for to purchase land for an extension of a fruit breeding farm.

The merchant who exposes a showcase of garden seeds in a store window, with the full blaze of the noonday sun beating squarely on it, is not yet quite on to his job. Seeds should be stored in a cool, dry place, and possibly as much damage is done to seeds in store windows as in any other way.

One of the trees that has attracted a considerable amount of attention a little farther south is the Norway poplar. Some Minnesota farmers report much success with this tree, and recommend it as a rapid producer of lumber. This tree has not been tried to any great extent on this side of the line, and we speak cautiously as to its hardiness. It is quite similar to the cottonwood, being a close relative to that species.

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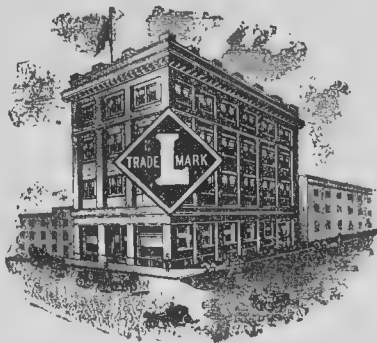
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WINNIPEG

Things I Have Noticed in the Poultry Yard.

(Continued from Page 495.)

looked around for a little dead chick but nowhere could I find one that had anything the matter with it. I knew the one, so I looked at it, and, much to my surprise, found that the edges of the skin had clung together during the night, and all I could see was the sealed edges where the tear had been. Another time I heard a chick squealing and saw a gopher taking it. I secured it, but not before its flesh had been torn from its side and its wing injured. It also recovered, and has grown into a nice little hen.

I did not get many eggs last July and August. Many of the hens, if not brooding, were simply resting. We made a second house for the extra fowls just the same as the first one, dug out of the earth, with two windows on the south side. Although these houses are not up to date in any way, they are very warm and comfortable in the winter. I give the birds plenty of salt in boxes for dust baths, and they seem happy and healthy all the time.

Last year I had a lot of trouble with one particular old hawk. I thought he must have been a descendant of Nigger Hawk; for chicken stealing he certainly was the limit. We could never shoot him, he was too artful.

One of my white hens lays a very large egg, too large, I thought, for setting. Because she was such a good layer, however, I thought I would try a few. The eggs were fertile enough, but most of the chicks died in the shell, and one was quite grown but dead, with perfectly formed body and large broad head and two beaks, with tongue in one beak only.

When I started with my six hens two years ago it was very easy to know the best layers. I was careful to set the eggs from the best layers only, as long as the eggs lasted. One small, white hen was a particularly good one. I used to wonder how she could produce so many large-sized eggs. I kept two roosters from this hen for breeding last summer, and my eggs from the pullets this year, as regards size, are a great improvement on last year. I find that beauty in a hen is no criterion of her laying capacity. One of my ugliest hens is one of the very best layers. Another, a very beautiful one, is the poorest. On the other hand, however, I have some very beautiful fowls that are fine layers.

One poor fowl went crazy last autumn. I thought it such a strange thing. I had never read anything about such a complaint before. She had laid well and hatched a brood, mothered them well, and started to lay again. I thought I saw her behaving in a very peculiar manner, staring in a vacant fashion and picking at imaginary objects. She would turn her head almost completely round, walk with a mincing step, and act like a poor idiot. She was too foolish even to eat and drink properly. She seemed to get better in her mind, but died in about a fortnight.

A lot of the fowls would insist on getting into the wheat fields that were nearest the house in the fall, with the result that some of them died from the effects of the new wheat, I presume. But with all these different casualties I think I have done very well. Two years ago I began with only six hens and one rooster. Now I have 85 hens and six roosters left, so I think there is no cause for complaint. They are kept well supplied with milk. They have helped to interest and keep me employed when I might have found life on the prairie very lonely and trying. Most young things on the farm interest me, and if you will allow me to deviate from the subject in hand I will tell you that I have been very successful with my butter making, thanks to the many hints and suggestions I have read and studied in the dairy columns of The Nor'-West Farmer.

"Theory is the thing the other fellow has tried, has found good and tells about; practice is the thing we have tried, found good and tell the other fellow about."

Saskatchewan Poultry Show.

The fifth annual show of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association was held in Regina on March 21, 22, 23 and 24. Upwards of 1,000 birds were entered. George Wood, Winnipeg, made the awards. For the past two years or so there has been some considerable strife between a few Saskatchewan cities as regards the proper seat for the shows of the provincial association. This has not helped the work of any of the organizations. A satisfactory provincial association has now been formed. Next year



First Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel at the Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show. Owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

the show will be held at Moose Jaw. Awards in the most important classes at Regina were made as follows:—

Asiatics.

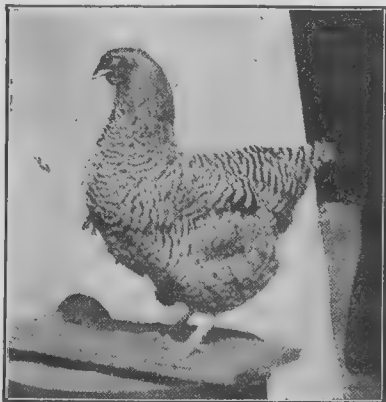
Brahmas, Light.—Cock—1, C. Burman, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; 2, John Bullied, Carievale; 3, Jos. Bettschen, Regina. Hen—1, Bullied; 2, 3, Burman. Cockerel—1, Bullied; 2, Burman; 3, Robt. M. Douglas, Tantallon. Pullet—1, 2, 3, Burman. Pen—1, Burman; 2, Bullied. Buff Cochins—All to Bullied.

Partridge Cochins.—Cock—1, W. Anderson, Brandon, Man. Hen—1, 2, Anderson. Cockerel—1, Bullied; 2, 3, Anderson. Pullet—1, 2, Anderson; 3, Bullied. Pen—1, Anderson; 2, Bullied.

Black Langshans—Kennedy & Irvin, Winnipeg, all awards.

Americans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, A. F. W. Severin, Winnipeg; 2, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3, H. H. Willis, Boharm. Hen—1, 2, Caswell; 3, Severin. Cockerel—1, Caswell; 2, Duncan McIntyre, Regina; 3, Willis.



First Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Hen at the Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show, Regina. Owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

gina; 3, Chas. G. Golding, Churchbridge. Pen—1, Caswell; 2, Fred Bradshaw, Regina; 3, Willis.

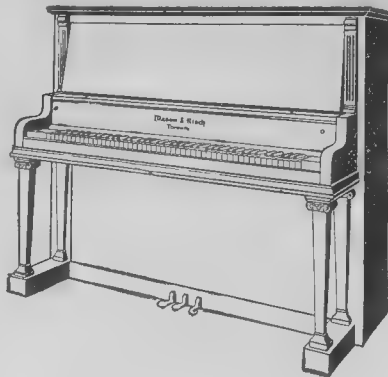
White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, Bullied. Hen—1, 2, 3, A. A. Hunt, Abernethy. Cockerel—1, R. Bogue, Moose Jaw; 2, Hunt. Pullet—1, 2, Hunt; 3, McIntyre.

Golden Laced Wyandottes.—Pen—1, W. M. Grant, Saskatoon.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Cock, hen and cockerel—1, 2, Severin. Cockerel—3, Geo. J. Miller, Regina. Pullet—1, 3, Severin; 2, Bullied. Pen—1, Bullied; 2, Severin.

Black Wyandottes.—Chas. G. Parkyn, Asquith, Sask.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1, F. J.



Character

Is to a piano exactly what it means to a man. He may be well-groomed and have a reputation of some sort, but his fine dressing needs constant renewing at enormous expense. The "reputation" is inclined to rub and once scratched it is gone for ever, but a clean

CHARACTER

is proof against the worst that calumny or the ravages of time can do for any man or anything.

This is our case in brief for the

Mason & Risch Piano

Its character has been welded and woven into the smallest structural detail. Beginning on a solid foundation of quality, it is built up on quality, to the least conspicuous item in its interior or casing. The grand result is that for resonance and durability of tone, freedom of touch and delicacy of finish, there is not an instrument made that surpasses it and there are not many that equal it.

Sweetest of all Home Pianos

Best of all Piano Values

We have on hand at all times a large stock of slightly used pianos of nearly every good make that we can offer at bargain prices. Also large stock of used organs. Write for complete list of these bargains.

Moderate Monthly Payments.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited

Factory Branch: 356 Main St., Winnipeg

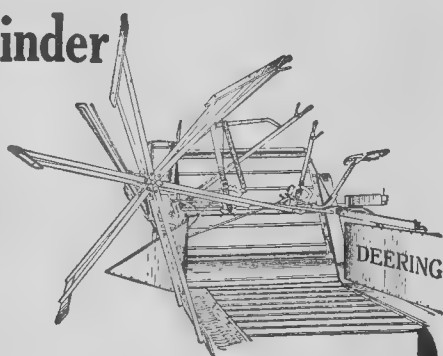
The Deering Binder Works Equally Well in Long or Short Grain

The Deering binder saves short grain because the cutter bar allows short grain to pass from the knife to the platform canvas without accumulating between them.

The wide range of reel adjustment—high, low, forward, or backward—also insures your getting all the grain, whether it is short, tall, standing, down, or tangled.

The third packer reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers. It prevents grain clogging the top of the elevator. The Deering breastplate is shaped to prevent the needle from pulling straws on to the bill-hook and choking at this point.

When the grain is long and tangled, it requires more power to discharge the sheaves after the knot has been tied. The Deering third discharge arm is very effective in throwing out the bound



sheaves, and, in addition, it assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck.

The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver, and convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering binders which you ought to know about. Deering haying machines and tools are well worth your attention. See the Deering agent and he will tell you the facts. If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house for catalogue.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



Robinson, Regina; 2, Wm. Taylor, Fleming; 3, T. A. McInnes, Regina. Hen—1, 2, Taylor; 3, McInnis; 4, Taylor. Cockerel—1, McInnis; 2, Geo. Rogers, Asquith; 3, 4, W. H. Skeele, Lajord. Pullet—1, 4, McInnis; 2, Skeele; 3, Rogers. Pen—1, McInnes; 2, O. E. Rothwell, Regina; 3, Thomas Reid, Regina.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Mrs. G. Shaw Page, Moosomin; W. & R. Pickard, Holland. Hen—1, 2, Pickard; 3, Page. Cockerel—1, 2, Pickard. Pullet—1, 2, Pickard; 3, Page. Pen—1, Pickard.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Cock—1, 2, Kennedy & Irvin. Hen—1, 2, 3, Kennedy & Irvin. Cockerel—1, 2, Kennedy & Irvin; 3, Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy; 4, Geo. S. Gamble, Regina. Pullet—1, Gamble; 2, Reid; 3, Kennedy & Irvin. Pen—1, Reid; 2, Kennedy & Irvin.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Cock—1, Bewell; 2, Kennedy & Irvin. Hen—1, 2, 3, Kennedy & Irvin. Cockerel—1, 3, Kennedy & Irvin; 2, Bewell. Pullet—1, 2, 3, Kennedy & Irvin. Pen—1, Bewell; 2, Kennedy & Irvin.

Games.

Black Red.—All awards except 2nd for cockerel, which went to Reid, were won by A. W. McLellan, Brandon.

Duckwing.—All awards to Reid.

Pitt.—All awards to F. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask.

Mediterraneans.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Cock—2, Anderson. Hen—2, W. H. Munro, Regina; 3, Anderson. Cockerel—1, Anderson; 2, Severin. Pullet—1, 2, Munro; 3, Severin. Pen—1, Anderson.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Cock—1, Jno Mitchell, Churchbridge. Cockerel—1, Mitchell; 2, Bullied. Pullet—1, W. C. Heron, Regina; 2, Bullied. Pen—1, Taylor; 2, Golding; 3, Mitchell.

R. C. Brown, Leghorns.—Cockerel—1, Bullied; 2, Severin; 3, Hiltz. Pullet—2, 3, Bullied.

Black Leghorns.—All awards to Severin.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Cock—1, 3, F. Hiltz; 2, Wm. Sheardown, Moose Jaw. Hen—1, 2, Hiltz; 3, Sheardown. Cockerel—1, 2, 3, Hiltz.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—All awards to W. H. Boyle, Regina.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—All awards to Thos. Reid.

Andalusians.—Mrs. Page, all awards.

Anconas.—H. O. Wilson, Abernethy, all awards.

French.

Houdans.—Frame & Blanchard, Chamberlain, all awards.

English.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Cock—1, F. J. Robinson, Regina; 2, Mrs. Page. Hen—1, Mrs. Page; 2, Robinson. Cockerel—1, S. Beach, Regina; 2, W. H. Gee, Regina; 3, Mrs. Page. Pullet—1, Mrs. Page; 2, Gee; 3, Robinson. Pen—1, Gee; 2, Robinson.

S. C. Black Orpingtons.—Hen—1, 3, Bettchen; 2, Robinson. Cockerel—1, Bettchen; 2, Robinson. Pullet—1, 2, Robinson; 3, Bettchen. Pen—1, 2, Robinson.

S. C. White Orpingtons.—Hen and cockerel awards, W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. Pullet—1, 2, Sutherland; 3, Bettchen.

Polands.

W. C. B. Polands.—Jno Bullied, all awards.

Hamburgs.

Golden Penciled.—Bullied, all awards.

Black.—W. C. McGuire, Regina, all awards.

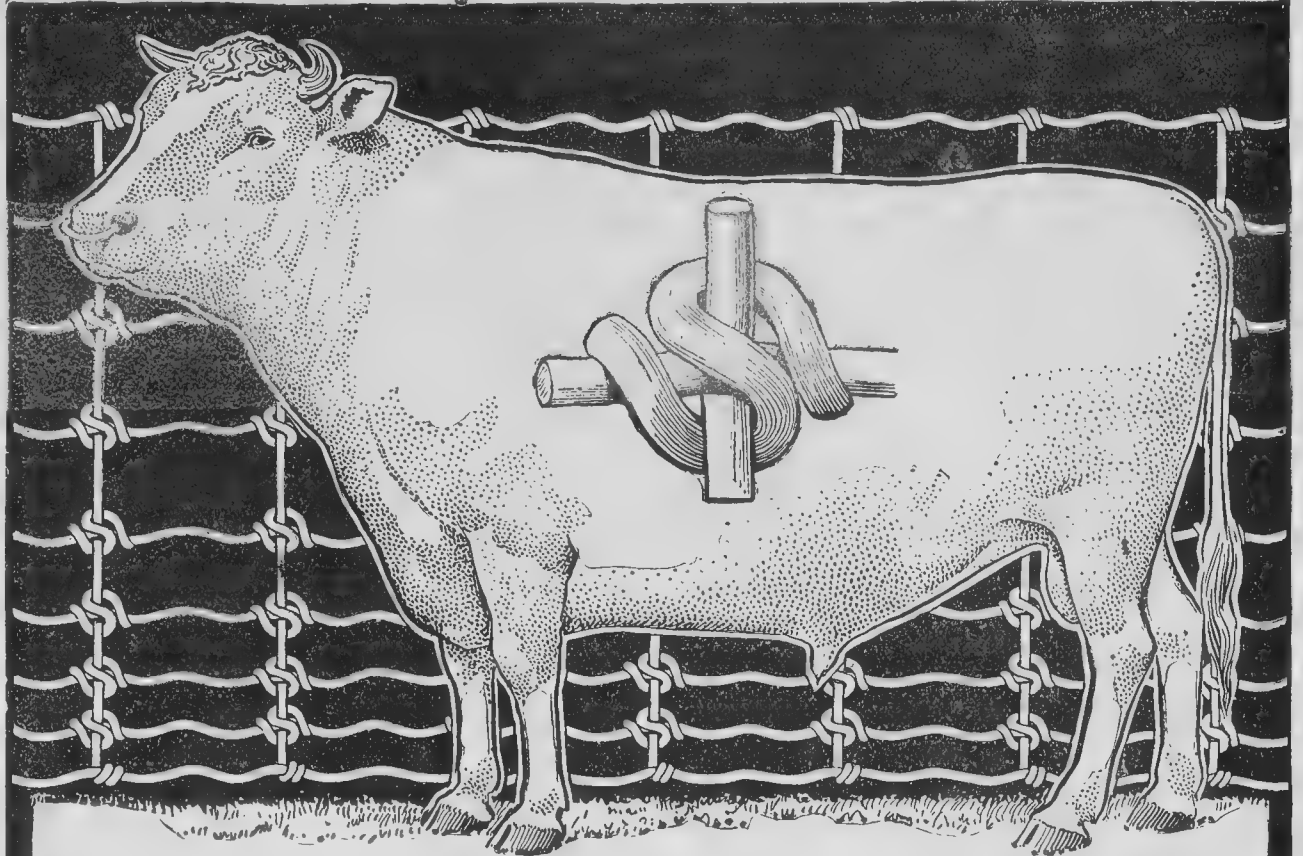
Silver Spangled.—Cock—1, Bullied. Pullet—1, Bullied; 2, 3, W. L. Esau, Winkler, Man.

Turkeys.

Bronze.—Cock—1, A. H. Salmon, Riga; 2, Mrs. A. Eskey, Regina. Hen—1, Joseph Prichard, Wapella. Cockerel—1, Bullied; 2, Eskey. Pullet—1, 2, Eskey.

Geese.

Embsden.—Gander, old—1, Bullied. Goose, old—1, Bullied. Gander, young—1, Bullied; 2, Eskey. Goose, young—1, Bullied; 2, Eskey.



Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

YES! If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

IDEAL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

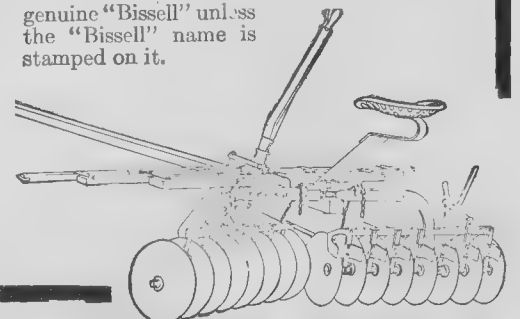
We Ask You to Test The "Bissell" In the Field with Others

The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because of its wonderful capacity. It is so designed that the hitch is well back, the seat projects over the frame, and the frame is directly over the gangs. This construction removes the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver from the horses' necks. It enables the horses to do more work. The "Bissell" enters the soil quickly, cuts deeply, stirs it up thoroughly, and stays right down to its work. It has heavy square axles. The scrapers and movable clod irons keep the machine free from trash.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Sole Agents

T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

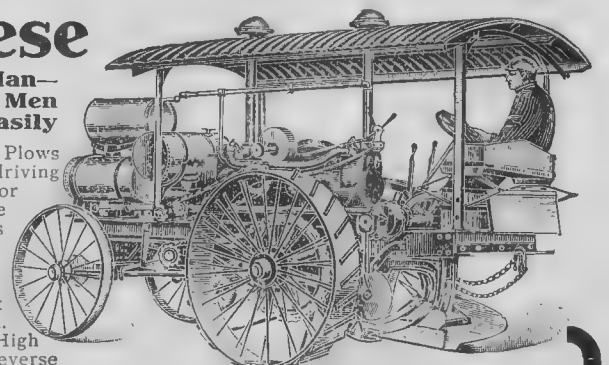
The "Bissell" is built to do a bigger day's work. If farmers would insist upon a field trial before choosing a harrow, the "Bissell" would invariably be selected. Send to Dept. P for Harrow Booklet. And don't believe that any harrow is a genuine "Bissell" unless the "Bissell" name is stamped on it.



The Thompson-Breese Auto-Plow —

Handled by One Man—Does Work of 6 Men and 12 Horses—Easily

One man plows 10 to 12 acres a day, any depth from 1 to 10 inches. Plows absolutely uniform, no matter how uneven the ground. Right driving wheel 17 inches ahead of left wheel makes outfit ride over gullies or furrows without jolts. Three 14-inch plows hung under the frame forward of operator's seat—work always in sight. Right wheels track in furrow, practically no steering needed after first furrow. Touching foot lever operates power lifting device for raising and lowering plows while machine is in motion. Double opposed engine, 7-inch bore, 10-inch stroke—more than 30 horse power. Weight only 8900 pounds with plows and water tanks and gasoline tank filled. Plow hitch from front of machine, giving same pull as horse hitch. High grade transmission and differential, three speeds forward and one reverse—just like best automobiles. Not an experiment, but a real, proved, practical Auto-Plow, guaranteed unconditionally to do satisfactory work. An all around power outfit, not only for plowing, but for harrowing, seeding, cutting grain, threshing it and hauling it to market. Also best belt power for all farm machinery. An all round complete power outfit.



WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

giving full description, with prices and terms

THOMPSON-BREESE COMPANY, Department 108 Wapakoneta, Ohio

Toulouse.—Gander, old—1, 2, Salmon.
Goose, old—1, Salmon. Goose, young—
1, Mrs. Eskey.
African.—Gander—1, Kennedy & Irvin;
2, Prichard. Goose—Same as gander.
A. O. V.—All awards, Prichard.

Ducks.

Aylesbury.—All awards to Prichard.
Pekin.—Drake, old—1, Kennedy &
Irvin; 2, Bullied; 3, Mrs. Eskey. Duck,
old—1, Kennedy & Irvin; 2, Mrs. Eskey.
Drake, young—1, Sam Rice, Arcola; 2,
Kennedy & Irvin; 3, Bullied. Duck,
young—1, Rice; 2, Kennedy & Irvin; 3,
Bullied.

Rouen.—All awards to Bullied.
Indian Runner.—All awards to Robin-
son.

The Rhode Island Red.

By Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

To most people in this country, and especially in the West, the Rhode Island Reds are looked upon as a new breed of fowls, and farmers are slow to take them up, as they think they are untried. This is not the case, however, as the Reds, as a variety, are 20 or more years old and have been bred almost exclusively in the state from which they got their name, and now are spreading over the whole American continent. The establishment of the Reds as a breed was quite accidental. The poultry farmers of Rhode Island, not being satisfied with the fowls they then had, started in to do some crossing on their own account, and by the use of males with red-colored plumage, which were imported from Asia and other countries, they, by selecting the best males, eventually built up the breed. Most other varieties of poultry were produced by inbreeding, but here you have one that was produced by persistent out-breeding, and this is the heritage which has made the Reds so strong, vigorous, and hardy, and which the poultrymen of Rhode Island especially wanted—that is, quick maturity. They are famed for their ability to lay during the coldest weather, and can stand the cold winters we get here perfectly. The standard weights are 8½ lbs. for cock, 7½ lbs. for cockerel, 6½ lbs. for hen, and 5 lbs. for pullet, a little lighter in weight than the barred Rocks and about the same as the Wyandottes.

The color of the male should be a brilliant red, as uniform as possible in every section except tail and part of the wing feathers, which have to be black. The black in wings, however, does not show when wing is folded, so does not destroy the uniform red of the outer feathers. The female is a little less bright red in color, and should match the male's breast. Owing to the selection of the best colored males without also selecting the females, the cockerels are much better in color, but rapid strides have been made in recent years, and the females are now produced as good colored as the males.

Most people when buying expect too much. They expect birds of good color, size, shape, etc., for a dollar or two, and are disappointed if they get birds light in color. The demand for the Reds is increasing immensely in

this country, while in the States they are almost sweeping the deck, and they have won their position not for their beauty (and they are the most beautiful fowls there are), but for their splendid utility qualities, which is what fowls are supposed to be bred for. While a hen might be splendid to look at, of what use is she if she does not lay? I would ask the farmers of the West to read up about the Reds, give them a fair trial, and I am perfectly sure they will find them, as I have, the best utility breed now existing. There are two varieties of them, the single and the rose comb, both being the same in quality and differing only in the comb.

Color in Eggs.

It is a common observation that hen's eggs vary widely in color, ranging from a clear white to a decided light brown. The popular and growing belief that the brown colored eggs are the "richer" is without foundation, as extensive experiments carried on at the California and Michigan experimental stations show that there is no constant relation between the color of the shell and the chemical properties of the egg.

Our domestic poultry has descended from several wild strains, and the color of the shell is merely a characteristic which has been transmitted from the early ancestors to our modern breeds. The color of the shell has, however, an effect upon market value in some localities, as the tinted eggs are prized more highly on the Chicago and English markets.

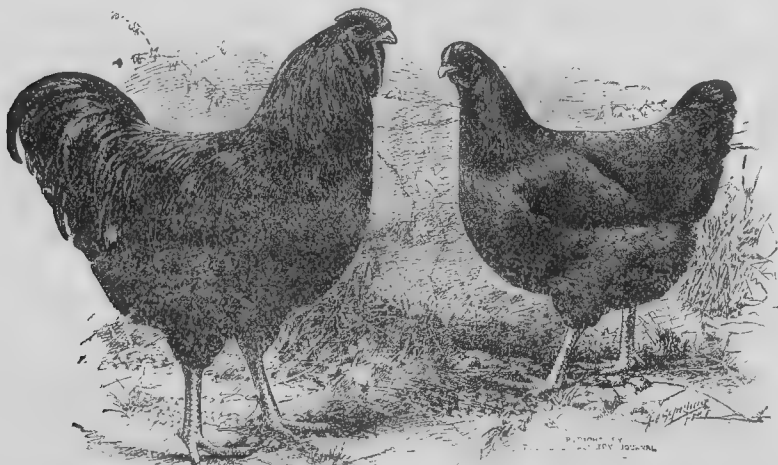
Speaking in general, the breeds producing tinted eggs are better winter layers than those producing white shelled eggs, and are usually better sitters and mothers.

If you desire a very fattening food for your fowls, plant a few sun-flowers. They thrive in this climate, and bear a big load of seed heads. But one must not overfeed them. Sunflower seed is said to contain about 16 per cent. of protein and 21 per cent. of fat. This is about six or eight times as large a proportion of fat as is contained in our small grains, and four times as much as is in ordinary corn, one of the most fattening of cereals. It is said that a small allowance of sunflower seed is a good thing during cold weather and at the time of moulting.

Good for Southern Alberta.

A correspondent in Southern Alberta, writing us about two weeks ago, says:—"From all appearances up to date, Southern Alberta is to have the best crop yet. Fall wheat has come through the winter in the best shape possible, and for the past week the ground has been covered with a fresh mantle of snow, and it is still snowing. Farmers are all feeling fine over bright prospects."

Your neighbor may live a loud voice when he is telling you how he does his work but he cannot drown the story of his success or failure that comes from his fields and barns.



Red Comb Rhode Island Red Cock Bird and Hen.

The GILLETTE Is An Economy Not An Extravagance

Because a fairly good open-blade razor can be bought for two dollars, while a GILLETTE costs five, have you concluded that the GILLETTE is an extravagance? It is not.

The open-blade costs you \$2.00 to buy and at least 25c. a year to keep honed and in condition. Total, \$2.25 for the first year.

The GILLETTE, with 12 double-edged blades, costs \$5.00, and a second box of blades (should your beard be very tough) adds \$1.00. Total, \$6.00 for first year. Difference \$3.75.

Looks bad for the GILLETTE, eh? But wait! The three-minute GILLETTE will save you 5 to 10 minutes every time you shave. Put it at 5. That's over three working days a year. Isn't your time worth over \$1.25 a day?

When you're nearly late for the train or an important engagement, the five minutes which the GILLETTE saves you is apt to be worth several times the whole cost.

Then there's the comfort of the clean, cool, easy GILLETTE shave—worth in itself several times the difference in price.

For real economy—time and face as well as cash considered—buy a GILLETTE and enjoy it.

Standard Sets \$5.00.
Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00.
At your Druggist's,
Jeweler's or Hardware Dealer's.

Gillette Safety Razor
Co. of Canada, Limited.

Offices and Factory:
63 St. Alexander St.
Montreal.

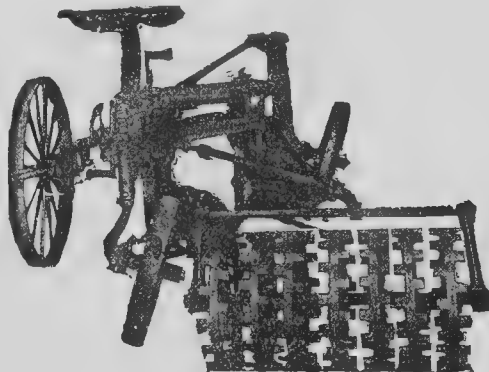
Offices in New York,
Chicago, London, Eng-
and Shanghai, China.

Factories in
Montreal, Boston,
Leicester, Berlin,
and Paris.



Greatest Pulverizer and Packer Success Attachment for Plows

Saving 40 cents an Acre in Labor



It packs just at the right time—immediately after plowing—and every particle of moisture is saved.

Packs the soil thoroughly as weight is sufficient before the soil dries.

Made in Three Sizes, Sulky, Gang and Triple Gang.

Can be attached in a few minutes to any make of wheel plow. No side draft; very slight extra draft on horses, and will save enormous wear and tear on man, beast and machinery which would otherwise have to do their work on rough clod covered ground.

The One Equipment for an Ideal Seed Bed

If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to

Harmer Implement Co., 182 Princess St., Winnipeg



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Young Bull.

A subscriber, Arden, Man.—(1) Have young pure-bred bull, 16 months old, which has been tied since January on a concrete floor. Lies down a great deal, and when first turned loose he was very stiff in front. Eats well, and is in good shape. Is there any cure, or will I kill him for beef? (2) Cows have a heavy scurf, and hair is coming off in patches. Can see no lice. What is the cause? (3) What are the symptoms of tuberculosis?

Answer.—This bull has been kept tied up too much, and his stiffness means that his knee joints have been affected. He is probably injured permanently, and you may as well make what you can out of his beef, which will be quite wholesome.

2. The scurf skin of the cattle is due to the kind of feed they have been getting, and will disappear as soon as they can get some grass.

3. The first symptoms of tuberculosis are usually unthriftiness. The animal does not do as well as it should on the feed it is getting; it may become thin and develop a cough. Sometimes it seems to suffer from indigestion, and has a tendency to bloat up without any apparent cause. Other cases after a time suffer from diarrhoea. Once the symptoms have begun to show the animal goes from bad to worse, gets thinner and thinner, and finally dies. If you are suspicious of the existence of the disease in your herd you should write to the Department of Agriculture.

Lame Ox.

J. R. P. Bernard, Sask.—Have an ox which becomes lame when working; hind leg goes stiff, especially when going uphill and starting in the morning. Can feel lump in the stifle at times, but when this lump disappears he is not lame for a few days.

Answer.—The lameness is in the muscles above the stifle, which becomes cramped and displaced. Rub them with some good stimulating liniment, and rest the ox till he gets over it.

Dysuria.

Subscriber, Wilbert, Sask.—Have a mare rising nine years old, and after hard day's work urine comes in small quantities, usually yellowed, but sometimes clear. I feed her a gallon of chop twice a day and give her a tablespoonful of glauber salts once a week.

Answer.—The mare should have a dose of sweet nitre two or three times a week. Get the best and give two ounces at a dose.

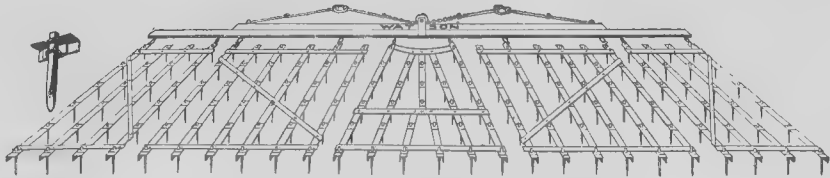
Impaction of the Omasum.

T. H., Kildonan, Man.—Heifer, 12 months old, has been doing well until a month or so ago. Since then she seems to become hot and feverish. She is now more so and constipated. Lies down a lot and groans. Does not chew the cud. Been feeding plenty of good hay and shorts in warm water three times a day. Lately have dropped the shorts for bran.

Answer.—Give the heifer a quart of raw linseed oil, being careful to not put it down too quickly, and follow it up with a dose of salts in about two hours. If this does not move her bowels in 12 hours, repeat the salts.

Watson's Steel Boss Harrow

149 Tooth
for
4 Horses



Width,
24 feet,
Easy Draft

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPLEMENT
Tooth Bars Are All Angle Steel

The Cross Braces are of Channel Steel! Each tooth firmly locked in by steel wedge. Dagger shaped teeth with cutting edge directly in line of draft. Equipped with pulley hitch evener with heavy draw chains and links.

SMARTEST, MOST EFFECTIVE HARROW MADE

Write us direct for prices and full particulars if your dealer doesn't handle "WATSON'S"

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

CAN SHIP FROM WINNIPEG, REGINA OR SASKATOON

WINNIPEG

Worms.

J. A. E., Elbow, Sask.—Kindly give a recipe that will expel worms from horses.

Answer.—Starve the horse for twenty-four hours, and then give two ounces of oil of turpentine, two drachms of santonine, and one quart of raw linseed oil.

Antiseptic Wash.

H. B., Alta.—(1) What is a good wash to use on a stallion in the breeding season to prevent him from carrying a disease? (2) What is the best remedy for goitre on a horse?

Answer.—(1) Use a tablespoonful of creolin to a quart of warm, soft water, making a fresh solution every time it is needed. (2) With a hypodermic syringe inject a drachm of Lugol's solution into the gland. Repeat twice a week.

Sputum.

Subscriber, Sanford, Man.—(1) What does it cost to have a sample of sputum examined to see if it contains tubercular germs? To whom should it be sent? (2) Horse aged six has suffered all winter from stiffness in joints and muscles,

Is There Grain In Your Straw Pile?

All threshing machines are not alike. There is one different from all others. It has a different way of taking the grain out of the straw. It beats it out just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. All other machines depend upon its dropping out.

This one different machine is the Red River Special and you should insist upon having it do your threshing. It will save all your grain and waste none of your time.

It saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill. It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the patented grate and check plate, the greatest separating device ever built.

The Big Cylinder drives the intermingled straw, chaff and grain against the separating grate, beating the grain through where the check plate catches it and delivers it to the grain pan and mill.

Ninety-five per cent of the grain is taken out right there.

The straw goes over upon the shakers which hold it and BEAT it until all the grain is BEATEN OUT.

In all other kinds the straw is hurried out of the machine and the grain is expected to drop out.

It doesn't. Thousands of green straw stacks every year loudly say it doesn't.

The Red River Special saves all this. Insist upon its doing your work this year.

It will save your thresh bill. Full particulars furnished if asked for.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

Battle Creek, Michigan

Builders of Threshing Machinery and Engines

To Whom It May Concern:

I, J. Knudson, farmer, of McHenry County, North Dakota, do depose and say that during the summer or 1908 I bought of Nichols & Shepard Company a threshing outfit, consisting of one 20 horse power, double cylinder traction engine and one 32x52 Red River Special Separator with wind stacker, self-seeder and weigher attached.

That on or about August 23, 1908, I started this outfit near a stack of old straw that had been threshed in 1907 by a separator, and to stretch the belts on the new machine I caused a small load of old straw from the stack in question to be run through the new machine, and was surprised to get over sixteen bushels of oats from this load of straw.

I afterward threshed out the balance of this stack and got 347 bushels of grain.

(Signed) JAMES KNUDSON.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for McHenry County, North Dakota, this 6th day of Feb. 1909.

(Seal) J. EDGAR WAGAR, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 27, 1914.

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at times so bad that no persuasion except downright cruelty will induce him to move at all. Until lately kept in good flesh, but now is failing fast and weakening. Feeds poorly, and drinks but very little, and that irregularly. Is fed on good hay and oats. Tried to physic, but find it impossible, as oil and salts refuse to act. He had fever in 1909, and was laid up all summer and part of winter, but plowed last fall, and kept in good shape until the last few days, when he seemed to be fagged out. Would it be after effects of fever?

Answer.—(1) Send to Dr. Bell, provincial bacteriologist, Winnipeg, for instructions how to send the sputum and amount of fee for examination. (2) Give the horse one ounce of aloes, one drachm of calomel, and one drachm of ginger made into a ball with a little syrup or soft soap. After this has operated, give one drachm of salicylate of soda three times a day.

Swelled Legs.

A. K., Edmonton, Alta.—Have a horse ten years old with both hind legs badly swollen. Am feeding him four quarts of oats each day, and leaves at every meal. Twice a week I give him one tablespoonful of the following mixture: 1 lb. salts, 1 lb. saltpetre, 1 lb. sulphur. What would you advise to take down

Her appetite has been good. She is in good condition, though her eye seems dull at times. Have been feeding her hay, with three quarts of oats three times daily, with some boiled barley and a cupful of flax, once a week. She has been in harness nearly every day all winter.

Answer.—The symptoms point to a disease of the large blood vessels known as thrombosis. This is incurable. Keep the mare quiet and do not try to work her, as any exertion is likely to bring on an acute attack.

Injured Joint.

A Subscriber, Southey, Sask.—I have a horse, weight about 1,200 lbs. (he has very heavy legs for his size), that was kicked about six weeks ago on the knee joint on the hind leg by a horse that had shoes on. Some of the joint oil ran from the wound. It, however, seemed to heal well, but about three weeks ago the horse went lame on same leg, and has been getting worse ever since. The leg up near the thigh seems to be withering away. He is in pain, but can walk. As soon as he is turned out for exercise he goes down, and it takes sometimes half an hour to get him up again. He is off his feed, won't eat anything, only just take a nibble now and again. I have been trying to



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the swelling? Should I continue the treatment?

Answer.—As this horse had swollen legs when you got him and perhaps for some time before, they are likely chronic, and it may be impossible to ever take the swelling out of them. Keep the horse at work and don't feed any more grain than enough to keep him up. A teaspoonful of saltpetre and one of powdered resin may be given twice a week in the feed.

Has the Itch.

Subscriber, Sask.—Bull terrier dog has the itch. Exposed and tender parts wrinkle up, crust over, and crack. These crusts fall off, leaving the skin fiery red. Have tried vaseline and sulphur and two patent medicines without result.

Answer.—Try the following: Ichthyol half an ounce, glycerine two ounces, water one part. Rub gently into parts affected twice a day.

Thrombosis.

J. S., Ladstock, Sask.—Mare, 11 years old, about two months ago showed signs of weakness, and is getting worse; seems weak over the kidneys; staggers at times, and sits back on her hips. She slipped and fell, and on coming into the stable began to sweat and breathe hard; held up her right foot and appeared to be in great pain; could not find any soreness to the touch. In about an hour her breathing and pulse became normal, and she began to eat.

give him a tonic which I saw in your paper, but, as he will not eat his oats, I have not succeeded.

Answer.—The lameness is in the joint that was kicked. You should blister it well, and, if it is not better in two weeks, repeat the blister. Keep him as quiet as possible. Exercise will do harm.

Contracted Feet.

N. P., Yellow Grass, Sask.—A mare has trouble with her feet. They seem very hard and dry, and she lies down much of the time. I have trimmed her feet and kept them wet with poultices, and kept water on them.

Answer.—Apply a light blister around the coronet (just above the hoof) and keep the feet soft by applying the following ointment every day:—Soft soap four ounces, pine tar four ounces, neats-foot oil four ounces, vaseline one pound. Melt the vaseline and stir in the other ingredients.

Cause of Abortion.

T. J., Pilot Mound, Man.—I have a mare, 12 years old, that was due to foal on May 22. She slipped her foal on the tenth of March. Previous to this I had her fired for bog spavin or thoroughpin on Jan. 16. She is rather lame yet, so that it is difficult for her to get up. I have been feeding oat and barley chop, about two quarts at a feed, three times a day, good clean wheat straw, with a single handful of oilcake once a week and boiled barley

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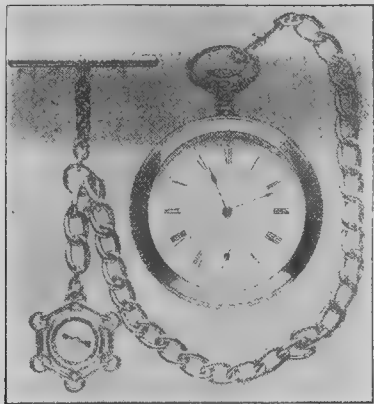
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twice a week, salt three times a week. She has been out for exercise regularly, but not worked. Should she be bred as soon as she comes in season again?"

Answer.—There is nothing in your history of this case to account for the abortion, with the possible exception of feeding wheat straw. This is not good feed for a brood mare. It would be better not to breed the mare until late in the season.

Chronic Diarrhoea.

T. R. A., Findlater, Sask.—I bought a mare, seven years old, a year ago. While she was being fed straw and oats she appeared to be all right. Last spring, when I fed hay and oats, she started to scour, and the oats came through her. When I put her on grass she was the same. She was rather poor in the spring, and she neither gained nor lost, working or idle. Last October I got her teeth filed, and she seemed practically over scouring, and few oats came through her. I have fed her straw and oats all winter, and all seemed well. Now I have been feeding hay and oats for a month; she has started to scour, and oats have come through her for the last three weeks. She is in foal. She still keeps about the same condition. Her hair is rather dry.

Answer.—There is evidently something in your hay which causes scouring in the mare, and as it does not agree with her, you had better change her feed. If the change does not check the diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of the following powder in her feed three times a day: Bismuth subnitrate four ounces, powdered catechu six ounces.

Dropsy.

D. M. M., Vonda, Sask.—A horse, 13 years of age, died here the other day. The symptoms were as follows:—The off hind leg was swollen considerably for a week; bathed it with warm water and applied white liniment. The swelling mostly left the leg and entered the sheath. From the sheath along the belly there extended two swellings on each side about as large as a bologna sausage, also the breast became affected. Near the sheath, when shaken, it felt like a roll containing considerable water. When opened, the large bowel contained mostly bloody water and gas.

Answer.—The horse seems to have died from dropsy, but there is nothing to indicate the cause.

Poor Feeder.

Guy, Southey, Sask.—I have a mare, four years old. She does not eat well nor drink much. When she stands over in her stall she lifts her hind legs pretty high and outward. Her right front foot she will place two or three times before putting her weight on it, but after two or three steps she goes off all right. There is not much passes her bowels. Something like yellow matter runs from her eyes and nostrils; has a cough.

Answer.—Have her teeth examined, as at four years there may be some of the temporary teeth giving trouble. A tablespoonful of the following mixture is to be given three times a day in her feed: Gentian one pound, ginger four ounces, exsiccated sulphate of soda one pound. There must be something wrong with her foot, but it will take a careful examination to find out what it is.

Rickets.

Subscriber, Man.—I have a litter of pigs (farrowed last August) that are very stiff. They have been crippled for over a month now. They will not eat very much, and will squeal as if in agony if they are moved or touched in any way. When they do move they go on their knees, dragging the hinder parts after them. I have heard that intestinal worms will affect a pig like that. I have been giving them worm powders in their feed, and do not notice much improvement. During the coldest part of the winter there was a certain amount of ice in their pen, but I did not think enough to hurt them, as they had a good bed. They have been getting oat chop and shorts, barley

chop, and a little flax seed ground, and some bran, swill from the house, and also clean spring water.

Answer.—The pigs are suffering from a disease called rickets, in which the bones become soft and sometimes break under the weight of the pig. It is caused by a lack of bone-forming material in the food, or else of inability to make use of it when present. Give the pigs plenty of skim milk with their ration, and half a teaspoonful twice a day of precipitated phosphate of lime.

Shivering.

Subscriber, Luxemburg, Sask.—A heavy draft gelding, coming three, weight about 1,500 lbs., when he goes to step backward, especially in his stall, seems as if he was going to fall down, switches his tail, and his whole body seems to tremble. Also when he is picking anything up off the ground he switches his tail up and down and seems as if he were trying to balance himself on his feet. When he is moving forward he moves well, and seems as if there were nothing whatever wrong.

Answer.—Your horse is affected with a somewhat rare disease of the central nervous system. In aggravated cases the symptoms are much more serious, and the animal is stupid and unable to work. The disease is accompanied by dropsy of the ventricles of the brain (water on the brain), and is often congenital—that is, the animal is born with it. Try giving one drachm of iodide of potassium three times a day.

Inversion of Uterus.

Agricola, Austin, Man.—Heifer, rising three years old, in good condition, calved at 6.30 p.m., fairly easy time, licked calf dry, an hour after calving given a drink of warm gruel, calf sucked, and at half-past nine she was well bedded and seemed quite comfortable. Found dead, quite stiff, first thing in morning. She had inverted her uterus, and was pretty well bloated. Was her death due to blood poisoning or nervous shock?

Answer.—This accident is always attended by severe straining, during which the heifer probably ruptured herself internally and died of the shock.

Won't Breed.

W. B., Muenster, Sask.—I have a mare, 12 years old; had a colt when she was five years old. Did not breed her then for two years, and then when I wanted to breed her she never took the horse, she never seemed to come in heat. Is there anything that could be done to her to make her come in heat? She is in good condition, in good health, and a very good working animal?

Answer.—Feed the mare well and give the following medicine twice a day: Fl. ext. nux vomica two ounces, tincture of iron eight ounces. Dose, half an ounce in a pint of water.

Ringworms.

Old Subscriber, Saskatchewan.—“My neighbor's cows have ringworm. Last fall, when the stock were running at large, my cows took the same disease. I have kept them in the stable ever since. Is there a remedy, and is there a law to prevent such stock from running at large?”

Answer.—There is no law against allowing cattle affected with ringworm to run at large, as the disease is not looked upon as a serious one. It may be cured as follows:—Get some soft soap and rub a little into every spot where the disease can be detected. Six hours afterwards, wash the soap off with warm water, and all the scabs should come away easily. Now rub in a little formaldehyde with a swab. Be careful not to get the remedy into the eye. Repeat every second day till better.

Chronic Eczema.

Perplexed, Newdale, Man.—“Mare is troubled with pimples under the skin. These first appeared about two years ago. They are of a hard, dry nature, and are now spreading along the sides. Mare shows signs of bad itching when



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out of stable. She had colt and was running on grass all summer. Veterinarian prescribed washing with solution of creolin; have also tried formaldehyde, but without effect. Have also administered a blood mixture. Same mare is lame in front foot, but shows no sign of swelling or fever, although she has been thoroughly examined, and have tried various remedies. Would you advise blistering?"

Answer.—Feed the mare moderately and clean her regularly with a brush, but do not use a curry comb on her. Give two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's Solution twice a day. The lameness is something we cannot advise you about, as there is nothing in what you say to enable us to tell what is the matter.

Price of Drugs.

H. R. D., Francis, Sask.—"I saw a recipe in your issue of Jan. 5 for worm powders in horses. I had the recipe filled by our local druggist, and he charged \$1.75 for 8 powders. I think that is altogether too much. How much should 8 doses or powders cost? The recipe was as follows: Mix one drachm santolin, two drachm tartar urmitic, and one-half drachm aloin; this much for one dose."

Santonin is the expensive part of this recipe. It is a bitter substance obtained from a kind of wormwood, and used as a medicine to free the intestines from worms; it is very expensive, in fact one of the most expensive drugs that druggists ordinarily handle. Our druggist informs us that the santolin required for these 8 powders would cost, wholesale, about \$1.20. The tartar emetic and the aloin would each cost about 10 cents, making the ingredients for the prescription cost around \$1.40. This would leave the druggist 35 cents for compounding the order, not a very high price for his time, skill, and work.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Doune Lodge Clydesdales.

Since the Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, Bryce & Sons, Doune Lodge, Arcola, Sask., have made a number of very satisfactory sales. Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, who is establishing a very fine stud of Clydesdales, secured Perpetual Motion to head his list of mares. Perpetual Motion is a horse of considerable note. His sire is Hiawatha, and he has been the stud horse at Doune Lodge since 1905. The principal prizes won are as follows:—1st at the Highland, 1905; 1st at Ayre, 1905; sweepstakes, Manitoba Winter Fair, 1906; sweepstakes, Sask. Winter Fair, 1907; sweepstakes at both Brandon and Regina winter shows, 1908; 1st at Sask. Winter Fair, 1911. Mr. Sutherland also secured a Perpetual Motion gelding, the one that won first in Regina this winter.

Hugh McLean, Arcola, got the rising three-year-old stallion Prince Robert, by Perpetual Motion. This horse won first in the Canadian bred, and fourth in the open class at Brandon this winter; second in the open class at Regina.

Motion's Pride, by Perpetual Motion, rising three years old, went to Byron Robinson, Arcola.

Jas. Bridge, Battleford, got a stallion and two mares, Bonnie Revelanta (imp.), by Revelanta, rising 3; Lady Bryce (imp.), by Blacon Sensation, dam by Baron's Pride, also 3 years old; and Lady Ronald (imp.), by Montrose Ronald, 4 years old.

J. A. Gordon, Maidstone, got three, a stallion and two mares: Cove Favorite (imp.), a three-year-old, by Royal Favorite; Lady Blend (imp.), a rising three-year-old, by Royal Blend; and Everlasting Daisy, a three-year-old, by Everlasting.

May Dew (imp.), a nice three-year-old filly, by May King, was sold to Alex. Craib, stud groom at Doune Lodge.

Messrs. Bryce have over 40 breeding mares now. Baron of Arcola and Revelanta's Heir will be the stud horses for this year. Revelanta's Heir's first foal was dropped on April 9, out of Lady Marie, by Baron of Buchlyvie. It is a

horse foal, and promises to be a dark brown or a black, and if subsequent gets of Revelanta's Heir are as promising as this youngster, Doune Lodge need not fear for its continued good reputation. Rosadora is also near to foaling to Revelanta's Heir. There will be some dozen foals this spring, most of them by Revelanta's Heir, some by Baron of Arcola, and some by Perpetual Motion. There are only eight fall foals left, the most of them having been sold. Mr. Bryce has about half a dozen good two-year-old stallions for sale still, also a few yearlings. See advt. on another page.

Kyle and Lowe Sell Horses.

Messrs. Kyle and Lowe, with headquarters at the Brunswick Hotel, Moose Jaw, for the last two or three months, have been successful in placing a number of Percheron, Belgian, and Clydesdale stallions in that section of the country. Mr. W. R. Kyle, Virden, Man., and A. Lowe, Hadley, Minn., have in previous years handled commercial horses at Hargrave. It is quite likely that another year will see them located at some advantageous point farther West and prepared to handle pure-bred draft stallions on a somewhat larger scale than has been possible in the past. They brought 20 head of horses, 18 stallions, and two mares into Moose Jaw, and have located all but four or five. These are being brought back to Hargrave. Among the purchasers of this lot are the following: Hefner Bros., Drinkwater, Percheron; A. Day, Moose Jaw district, Percheron; S. A. Lind, Moose Jaw district, German Coach; Fernell and Milligan, Moose Jaw district; Messrs. Bache, Eyebrow, Clydesdale; Percy A. Denning, Eyebrow, Percheron; Wm. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Belgian; Wm. Caulder, Briercrest, Belgian; E. Guést, Swift Current, 2 Percheron mares. Eyebrow will also probably get another Percheron and another Clyde.

In this 20 head brought to Moose Jaw were 12 Percherons, three Belgians, one German Coach, three Clydesdales, and one other.

James Yule in the East and South.

James Yule, manager of the Van Horne Farm at East Selkirk, is at present away on a trip to Ontario and the States in search of some good young bulls to supply the demand in the West. The home-bred bulls at East Selkirk have all been sold, but Mr. Yule will have other good, young serviceable bulls from the best herds in Ontario and the States with which to satisfy his customers. Geo. Kinnon, of Cottonwood, Sask., got a good one from the Van Horne herd recently, Spicy's Emblem, by His Majesty, and out of a Spicy Marquis cow. There are several choice young heifers at the East Selkirk barns, which should interest men in need of Shorthorn breeding animals. While on this trip Mr. Yule attended the big Shorthorn sales of F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wisc., and Sayer and Stanton, Chicago. This farm is now able to supply anyone wanting good bulls.

A rather notable event occurred on the farm a short time ago, when the imported cow Golden Garland calved a "slashing" big bull calf, sired by Shurley Adonis, also imported. This is the first of Adonis' calves to be calved in Canada. Golden Garland was champion of Great Britain in 1906, and the calf's sire was a winner in England in a strong class of 62. It is well known that this bull was purchased from Raphael in the Old Country last summer at a price said to be around \$3,500.

The Clan Chattan Clydesdale mare that was shown last summer now has a filly foal by a Montgomery Scottish Crest horse.

There are a great lot of Yorkshire pigs for spring and summer sale. About 75 head have been farrowed this spring.

Mr. Yule also announces that a limited number of mares will be booked for service to the well-known Clydesdale stud, Lord Ardwell.

To refuse to give way to "the blues" and to keep cheerful, whatever happens, is a practical way of making others happy.

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Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof.

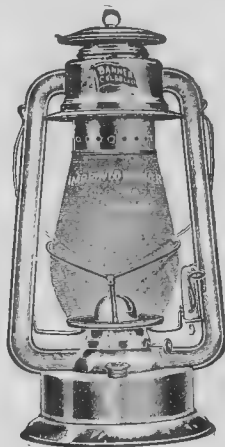
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IF NOT, WHY DON'T YOU?

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It rotates its own drill. The tools drop through center of platform. Bore 100 feet in 10 hours, and drills through the hardest rock, all done with the same machine, which is mounted on wheels and run by horse power, no hired help required. Twenty years use have proven this the lightest, easiest to operate, and most profitable of any well rig. Easy terms; write for free catalog. **Lisle Mfg. Co.** Box 22 Clarinda, Iowa

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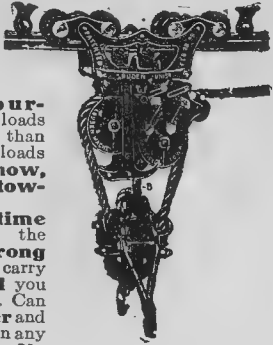
SEEDS AND CLOVERS, GRASS GRAINS FOR SALE

Home grown stock is limited and selling all the time, so send for Catalogue at once

Louden's Junior Sling Carrier

Meets all conditions perfectly

Uses triple purchase: lifting loads one half easier than others. Deposits loads crosswise of mow, making easy stowing. Works every time no matter what the conditions. Is strong enough to carry twice the load you can ever put on it. Can be installed easier and in less time than any other outfit made. No trouble adjusting rafters to suit. Louden's Double Beaded Steel Track. Write for Catalogue and estimates.



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Hog Cholera Remedy
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Price 50c. each, five for \$2.00
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Farmers, poultrymen, breeders, etc., will save a large amount of money by buying these reliable formulas.

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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust proof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case \$14.00.

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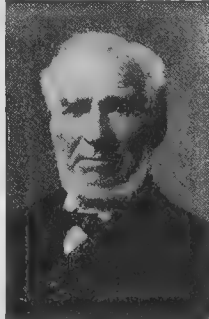
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Reminiscences of a Pioneer.

Letter written by late Kenneth McKenzie, ex-M.P.P., formerly of Burnside, Man., but just deceased at Victoria, B.C. Reprinted from our issue of Dec. 20, 1906:—

In the year 1868, when I first came to the country, there was no nearer railway than the one at St. Paul, Minnesota, so we had to travel by wagons or carts 500 miles as the roads went, in order to reach Fort Garry. We had many sloughs to get through, and even had often to carry the contents of our wagons out on our backs when we got stuck.



I went still further west to Portage la Prairie, that being the furthest west settlement. I took up land eight miles further west still, being the furthest out settler on the prairie.

All the farmers settled then on narrow strips on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. There were no surveyed lands then on the prairies; but afterwards the Dominion Government, after they got possession, surveyed it into fine squares of one mile to each section, with roads all around.

Although it was hard getting into the country, the prairie looked fine and rich and ready for the plow, and it has proven ever since to yield bountifully, even with less labor than I have ever seen in any other country. From east of the Red River to the Rocky Mountains the progress and settlement have been phenomenal, both as to the towns and cities that have sprung up all over, and as to the fine farm buildings, good stock, and other signs of agricultural prosperity that one sees all over.

I do not know of anyone who started farming properly, no matter how small his means were—for they got free grants of land—but who succeeded and was comfortable in a few years. Those that grumble and look for soft, easy jobs, without making any effort of their own, are of no use anywhere; but for the thrifty, industrious person, willing to work, I consider the prairie provinces a paradise. It was the chance to get cheap, easily worked land that first induced me to come west, and all my sons are still farming there and are prosperous.

We now have a railway clear through from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, all through British territory, with branch lines in every part of the country, and settlers now have not to travel as we had to do it in the olden times. There are mills and elevators springing up all over as soon as required. We had to go seventy miles to a mill to get a grist ground the first years we were in the country. When I first came to Upper Canada, now Ontario, in 1842, there was not a railway in it. When one compares this with present conditions, one can see the progress our country has made.

Another incident I may give from the history of your own city. Rev. Dr. Geo. Young, with three other Methodist clergymen, came west at the same time as I did. He, Dr. Young, commenced to build a house as soon as they got a site from the Hudson's Bay Co., and I saw him working in his shirt sleeves mixing mortar for plastering. After he got the house finished he preached in the front room, and Mrs. Young remarked quite cheerfully, "We had a good turn-out to-day." There were sixteen all told. She was cheerful and looked on the bright side. She even carried brush to put in the mud holes in order to get our rigs and carts through. She was just the kind to succeed.

When I got rather too old for farming extensively, I looked for a quiet place to settle in. I went to New Zealand, where the climate seemed very fine, and also to California, but the summers there seemed to me too parching hot and dry, so I decided on Victoria, and have been

here now a year. I feel that it suits me better than any other place I know of in which to spend the evening of life. The climate seems temperate, neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. To-day (Nov. 30) the grass is as green and fresh as at any time in the summer, and quite a number of flowers and roses are in bloom just around me. So I think if one takes our prairie provinces for farming and stock raising, and Victoria and Vancouver for pleasant homes, fruit raising, gardening, and pleasant scenery, he has a combination that it would be impossible to beat.

I have taken The Nor'-West Farmer from its very start, and am proud of it. I should not like to miss it, for we get in it much information that is useful to all farmers and horticulturists. It is fully up-to-date in advanced, useful ideas, and in my estimation is second to none as a practical farm paper.

Water Supply on the Farm.

By H. Cater, Practical Pump Maker,
Brandon, Man.

Before the farmer erects any permanent buildings on the farm, he should be sure of a good water supply for house and barn. Sometimes it is so difficult to get water that one well has to do duty for both house and barn. Then it should be located as conveniently to both as possible. The barn should have the most consideration, as that is where the most water will be required, but it should be far enough away from both house and barn that the water will not be affected by the refuse or drainage from either.

On other farms water can be found anywhere, by digging a well from 15 to 25 feet, which is not a very expensive undertaking. In such cases, it is better to have two wells, one for the house and one for the barn.

The house well should be at least 50 feet from the back door, so it will not get the seepage from the refuse of the kitchen. It is better to carry the water a little way and have it good, than have it right at the door (as so many have it), and get all the soakage from the house.

When putting down a well, the crib or casing should always be left at least from 18 inches to two feet above the ground level, and should be banked up the top of the crib so no surface water will run into the well. All wells that can be, should be thoroughly cleaned out once a year and a few handfuls of lime put in the well. Another protection is a fence around the well so the stock cannot get near it. A good well is often spoiled because of neglect of this. It is very important to have a tight crib to keep out mice, gophers, etc.

The question is asked: "Which is the best power for pumping water, a gasoline engine or a windmill?" In reply we say a windmill. It is the most economical; it is the simplest to operate; any boy or girl, man or woman, can start the pumping mill, which cannot be said of the gasoline engine. The only objection to a pumping windmill is that there is not always wind, but there is seldom more than 48 hours at any one time when there is not wind enough to work the pump, and, with a fair sized storage tank in the barn, every farmer can store sufficient water to last that time. It is true that a small engine can be used for other work, but that means two engines, as the engine that does the pumping most economically is not strong enough to do the grinding. The money that would be paid out for gasoline to do the pumping with an engine will pay the interest many times over on the money invested in a pumping windmill.

A certain country minister was one day visiting some of his church members, among whom was an old gossiping woman, who was always complaining of something. No sooner had he sat down than she began her grumbling.

"But," said the minister, "I don't see what you are always grumbling at. For instance, your potatoes are the best I have seen in the village."

"Ah," replied the woman, "but where's the bad ones for the pigs?"

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ECZEMA CURE A BEAUTY WASH.

Although D. D. D. Prescription has been recognized for years as the one remedy for Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other forms of skin diseases, it is now known that there is no other wash, even those used by the beauty specialists, that can compare with this mild liquid for cleansing the skin of pimples, blackheads, rash, and all similar skin affections.

For this reason alone, a bottle of D. D. D. should be kept on hand in every household. A free trial bottle will show you the merits of this great remedy as a complexion wash.

D. D. D. seems to remove the cause, whatever the trouble may be, cleansing the skin, and leaving it as soft, as smooth and clear as that of a healthy child.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. N. F., 49 Colborne Street, Toronto, and prove its wonderful effectiveness.

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WOULD YOU BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN QUICKLY?

How many people of both sexes, old and young, living in the farm homes of Western Canada would not give much of what they possess if they could give some embodiment to the soul of music that is in them.

Music is as the breath of life to them. They delight to inhale it, and when they listen to the chords that harmonize with their own individual keynote, their dearest wish is that they could possess the manipulative skill necessary to reproduce these sounds.

They have a piano, organ, violin, or other instrument in the home, but for all practical purposes it is as useless to their craving for music as the refrigerator, for the one reason that they cannot play it, and there is no one within reasonable distance who can teach them.

If they will get in touch with the Columbian Conservatory of Music, either through any of its agents or directly with headquarters at Winnipeg, they will be put on an entirely new system of tuition by mail, the distinctive feature of which is its simplicity and the fact that it holds the interest of the pupil from the first.

Old time methods have all been characterized by a painful process of drudgery, the effect of which has been to weary the pupils long before they had advanced beyond a few lessons, when they have given it up entirely.

With the simple method and helpful auxiliaries employed by the Columbian Conservatory, the youngest pupil or the oldest cannot fail in the course of a remarkably short time to obtain a complete mastery of the instrument.

The Conservatory's system eclipses anything else that has ever been attempted in educational work, and the process is made at once concise and full of pleasure all the time.

The price of the course is \$50, payable in \$15 cash and balance in monthly instalments of \$5. Or \$45 cash, if the course is paid for in full in advance.

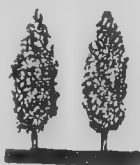
The course embraces 48 written lessons, scale charts, 50 pieces of graded sheet music, and a Tonograph. The Tonograph is a wonderful little instrument that greatly simplifies the study of music, and is the exclusive idea of the Columbian Conservatory.

Eminent teacher musicians of Winnipeg are identified with the work of the Conservatory. They have been compelled to associate themselves with it out of sheer admiration for its character and results. Among these are Milan Sokoloff, the brilliant pianist, and Camille Couture, who has won an enviable reputation as a teacher of the violin and whose pupils have gone forth into the world and won fame both for themselves and their master. Mr. Sokoloff has also several of the most talented pupils in Winnipeg on his list. They will both be a great acquisition to the Columbian Conservatory. Another teacher of the piano who has recently joined the teaching staff is Miss Mabel Prestwich, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. (England), whose first public appearance in Winnipeg a few days ago stamped her an artist of the first rank.

Address Columbian Conservatory of Music, Phoenix Block, Winnipeg.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

On the Rafter Question.

Douglas Japp, New Ottawa, Sask.—“I notice in your last issue (page 391, March 20th issue) an article on how to find the length of rafters for building. Allow me to suggest an easier way, which can be applied by any one. To find the length of rafter for 1-3 pitch, exclusive of projection, multiply the width of the building by 6. For instance, 16 by 8 equals 9 feet 6 inches. For 1/2 pitch, multiply the width by 7; 16 by 7 equals 11 feet 2 inches.”

Editorial Note.—This rule is very simple, though not quite exact. The idea is that one can find the length of 1-3 pitch rafter (for one side, of course) by multiplying the whole width of the building by 6 and then accepting all the figures of the product except the last one as feet, the last figure to be read as inches. This rule, when analyzed, amounts to multiplying half the width (or the portion covered by the rafter) by 12 and then dividing by 10. It fails to be exact, however, in its treatment of the resultant inches, although it is approximately so. The rule is so simple as to commend it for general use where great exactness is not demanded.

Silo Construction.

A subscriber at Westbourne, Man., asks for information on the following:—(1) What is the best material for a silo, cement or lumber? (2) what is the best way to build a silo? (3) is silage a good fat producer? (4) is it best to mix the grain ration with it?

In answer to the first question we would say that the cement silo has two disadvantages which cannot very well be overcome: It is expensive at first cost, and it is immovable. If one's stables are permanently situated, and one does not mind the initial expense of construction, the cement silo is to be recommended, as it will last for a great many years if properly constructed.

The stave silo is cheaper, and if it can be placed inside the stable it is worthy of consideration; but when outside it dries out badly in summer and warps out of shape, and frequently collapses or is blown down, thus preventing its proper reconstruction, which results in a severe loss of silage when refilled. Unless conditions are such that one could put the stave silo under cover, we recommend the cement silo.

(2) The round silo only is advisable. Two forms of cement silos are made, one of hollow cement blocks, and the other of solid cement, but, due to the difficulty in setting up a substantial frame, and the perplexity in securing a dead-air space, the latter is not to be recommended.

The first essential is to have the silo built small and high rather than large and low, as the top layer of silage should not remain exposed to the air more than a day, and in a small silo could be fed each day. The silo must also be on a solid foundation, so that no uneven settling, and consequent cracking of the walls, can take place. This could be accomplished by placing it 3 ft. in the ground. The walls should be about 18 inches thick at the base, and tapering to 10 or 12 inches at the top, in order to bear the pressure of the silage, which increases greatly with the depth of the silo. The cement for the walls should be one part cement to four parts sand or fine gravel, and this should be plastered on the inside with one part good cement to two parts fine sharp sand. This strength of cement will resist the action

of the acid in the silage. A good mason is the great essential in the construction of this silo.

(3) Silage in itself is not a fat producer. It has the effect of stimulating the appetite, keeping the bowels in a normal condition, producing a pliant skin and glossy coat, especially on cattle. Its coarse fibre gives it value as roughage, and its water content makes it valuable as succulent food for dairy cows and young growing animals. By bringing about the above changes, silage enables the animal to make better use of the other foods fed, and may only indirectly be called a fat producing food. Silage is much needed in this country to give us a succulent food to bring our cattle through the long, dry falls and cold winters, and also to produce fresh, clean muscle, rather than excessive fat on our market classes of cattle.

(4) Experiments both in Canada and the United States show slightly better results from feeding the silage and grain together than from feeding each separately.

Some Well Questions.

A Melita, Man., subscriber writes: “My wells have quicksand bottoms and it is hard to go any great depth as the sand runs under the crib. I have been thinking of digging down to the water and then building a round cement crib with a sharp edge below, go on digging and let the crib follow down. Will the cement form a bond with the earth on the outside and refuse to move? If you know of any other practical way I should be glad to hear of it.”

A Carnegie, Man., subscriber, writes: “In your issue of March 20 I notice G. S., Oak River, Man., asks for information regarding drilled wells. I had a well drilled, with five inch drill, to a depth of one hundred and four feet. We struck a good spring and the water came up to within thirty-five or forty feet of the top of the well. The water rises out of a bed of quicksand and as soon as I put in my pump and started it the sand came up and filled the cylinder so that I had to take the pump out. After taking off ten feet of piping below the cylinder I put the pump back in the well again, but before I had pumped a barrel of water the sand came up and filled the cylinder once more, so I gave it up as a bad job. Is there any way of stopping the quicksand from rising. How would it do to clean the well out again and then put coarse gravel down to a depth of three or four feet, to act as a filter?”

Answered by J. M. Reid, manager, Winnipeg Branch of the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.—“I may say that where the well is dug well, it has been found a good practice to insert a galvanized steel curb, digging out the sand and pushing down the curb until the quick sand bed has been passed, and then filling up the bottom of the well with coarse gravel to a depth of six inches or a foot, which will allow the water to come in and shut the quick sand out.

“In the case of drilled wells, it is necessary to use a perforated brass screen that will allow the water to come through and will shut out the quick sand, several kinds of which are very suitable for this purpose. This, however, usually requires an expert in well drilling to install so as to be effective.

“The better way is to shut out the quick sand by the well casing in drilling the well, and drill on to where water can be struck at a point where no quick sand will come into the well. It is often impossible to obtain water only in quick sand beds; then a screen such as suggested above is the only thing that can be used to, in any measure, overcome the quick sand getting into the well. Even then some quick sand is so fine that it is next to impossible to screen it out and admit water coming through the screen.”

Sleeping quarters for swine should not be too warm nor extremely cold, but should be dry and free from draughts of cold air.

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Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21st, 1911.
In July, 1908, we secured a medicine called "Save-The-Horse." We did save the horse and he is to-day in the service of the Company at Columbus, Ohio. This horse went lame on account of a bone spavin and is now sound. We now have another horse with a bone spavin and would ask you to send us one more bottle with guarantee to cure, as last. Kindly give this your prompt attention and have the bottle rushed forward as promptly as possible.

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\$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express paid.

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Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis

are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 D free.

Mr. R. M. McDermott, Edmonton, Alta. writes Nov. 19, 1907, "I used your ABSORBINE on a bog spavin on my two-year-old colt and have cleared it."

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

The Cultivation of Vetches.

Prof. Bedford Answers Some Queries from a Carlyle Subscriber.

The common vetch (*Vicia Sativa*) will ripen seed every year if sown during April or the first half of May. This plant has been grown for forage for at least 2,000 years. The early Romans grew it quite extensively, and it is at present largely cultivated in Great Britain. It is much used for soiling purposes both alone and mixed with oats. The oats help to keep the plants in an erect position, and also increase the amount of fodder grown on an acre. The common vetch is fed green to both cows and horses. Cows fed on it produce large quantities of excellent milk. When fed to horses in a green condition it is said to destroy any bots they may be troubled with.

The common vetch resembles the field pea in many respects, but the stem of the vetch is more slender, and the pods hang more in clusters. The flowers are purple in color. The seed is smaller than the average field pea. The color is either black, brown, or white.

The common vetch is a native of many parts of Europe, and was no doubt early brought under cultivation. I have grown both the native Manitoba pea and vetch, but they did not give such good returns of fodder as the common cultivated varieties.

The most suitable soil for the vetch is a moist, rich, black loam having abundance of humus. With this class of soil the growth of fodder will be luxuriant. The best preparation is a well worked summer fallow or land that has grown a root crop the previous season. Both of these are usually moist and fairly free from weed seeds. It takes about 2½ bushels of seed per acre. The ordinary grain drill is suitable for sowing. Sow from 1½ to 2 inches deep. If at all possible, place the seed in the moist soil so as to secure quick growth.

For the best results vetches must be sown as early as wheat, say during the month of April, in an average season; late sown vetches usually suffer from mildew, and do not pod well.

For fodder purposes cut when in full bloom with a mower. Owing to the roughness of its stems and tendrils it does not bind well in sheaves.

If intended for threshing, the vines may be allowed to get nearly ripe; then cut with a mower having a pea harvester attached. Owing to our severe wind storms, it is not advisable to leave them long in the coil or they may drift all over the farm, scattering seed as they roll. Some prefer to let them become dead ripe, then cut and draw direct to the stack or threshing machine. If stacked, they must be covered with hay or boards, for the vetches themselves do not shed water well. When intended for seed purpose, they must be threshed with the flail or tramped by horses. The hard frozen soil of this country makes an excellent threshing floor, and both peas and vetches shell better in clear, frosty weather.

Vetches do not split up as badly as peas. When threshed with a separator, by removing the concave and replacing it by a board, a very fair sample can be obtained, and most of the split kernels may be removed with a fanning mill.

Hairy or winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*) has grown well on the College farm here when sown in the spring. It has creeping habit, and its tendrils hug the ground closely. It grows eight or nine feet long, and the tendrils are very numerous. We found it very difficult to separate the intertwined tendrils, but the mass of herbage was very large, and if the seed could be obtained at a reasonable price it would prove a promising plant for green forage. It is too tender for fall sowing in this climate, and the spring sown crop seldom produces a paying crop of seeds.

Like the spring vetch, it can be sown mixed with oats for fodder purposes. The selection of soil, tillage, and amount of seed per acre should be similar to that for spring vetch.

The winter vetch is often used for pasture, especially for sheep. They

should be turned into the field when the plants are about a foot high. The young plants quickly grow up again when eaten off at that stage. To avoid bloating their first feed should be given in the middle of the day and on full stomachs.

Vetches do not produce nearly as many bushels of seed per acre as peas, and I do not think that they would prove profitable for that purpose, but with suitable soil and proper management they can be grown to advantage for forage or even for a catch crop of pasture to freshen animals up during the hot days of summer.

Disease Free Potato Seed.

By E. C. Stackman.

There are two very common and destructive potato diseases in the Northwest. Both may be carried to new fields by infected tubers; both may also be avoided by proper "seed" selection or disinfection, and by the use of unaffected land.

Everyone is familiar with the common scab, which causes the corky or scabby patches on the tubers. The disease is of fungous origin, and persists both on the potatoes themselves and in the soil. The same disease attacks beets, turnips and cabbage, and this fact must be taken into account. There is danger from infection from two sources, viz: the "seed" potatoes and the soil. Danger of infection from the "seed" may be removed by means of the formaldehyde treatment. One pint of formaldehyde should be used with 30 gallons of water; the potatoes should be soaked in this solution for two hours, and may then be cut and planted. It is necessary to plant them on clean land—land that has not grown any potatoes, beets, cabbage or turnips for a period of four or five years—if a scab-free crop is to result. The presence of acid in the soil tends to reduce the amount of scab, while alkalinity increases it. Naturally, then in planning a rotation for potatoes, it would be advantageous to plow under green crops (thus increasing the acidity of the soil). Treated potatoes, planted on clean soil, should produce a scab-free crop.

The internal brown rot is rather common, causing a decay of the potatoes in storage. The potatoes may shrivel and waste away, or may be affected with a soft rot, due to the entrance of bacteria. The fungous threads live inside the tuber throughout the winter, and, if the air is dry, and cold, may not affect the potato to any marked degree. However, it is unsafe to plant such diseased potatoes, since a diseased crop is

almost sure to result. The disease may persist in the soil for considerable periods; so only clean potatoes should be planted on clean land. Treatment, such as is given for scab, will not prevent the occurrence of the brown rot, so it is necessary to select unaffected potatoes. This may be done by cutting a thin piece from the stem end; if a brown discoloration is present, the potato should be rejected.

It is essential, then, to select clean "seed" potatoes to prevent the internal brown rot. Scabby potatoes can be disinfected by treating them with formaldehyde. Both diseases live in the soil for a number of years, so it is important to use clean "seed" potatoes and to plant them on clean land.

Don't sow weed seeds in your grain.

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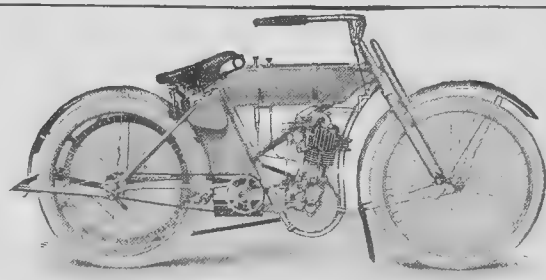
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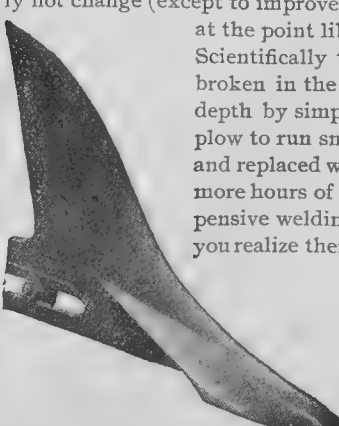
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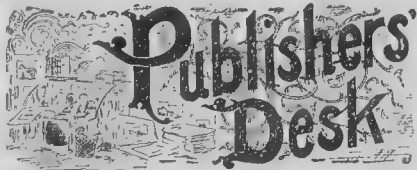
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Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

We have received the 25th annual report of this company, and are pleased to note its steady progress. The rate of assessment for 1910 was the lowest of any company in Western Canada. The claim is also made that the company is in the lead, for financial reliability, of Western Canada's mutual fire insurance companies. During the year 2,013 policies were issued, covering insurance of \$3,230,748, and 4,895 were in force at the close of the business year, covering total insurance of \$7,361,007. Notwithstanding this large amount of business, the losses during the past year were only \$9,016.96. "This fact," says the report, "demonstrates the conservative policy of the company in taking only the best of the business and carefully selecting our risks throughout."

The Magnet Cream Separator.

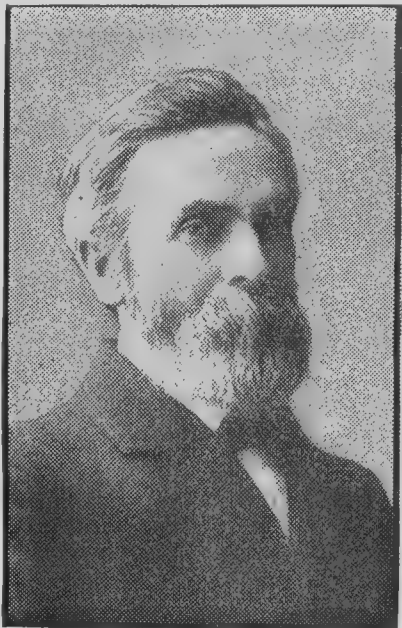
No less in its volume of business than its far-spread connections, the rapid development of the Petrie Manufacturing Company is one of the many remarkable indications of the growing interest that is being taken in dairy farming throughout Canada.

With its factory and head office at Hamilton, this company now has its branch establishments (nearly all conducted in its own warehouse premises, built specially for the Magnet), at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver. The Petrie warehouse in Winnipeg is one of the best equipped storage and office warehouses in the city, fitted as it is with every recent improvement and device that can be suggested for the special needs of a business of the kind.

Mr. T. S. Petrie, a director, and general sales manager for Canada, is located at this point, the most convenient on the map, for the handling and distribution of the Magnet, and extends a cordial invitation to all interested in the dairy industry to come and see him and inspect the splendid building erected by his company (at the corner of Henry Ave. and Tecumseh Streets).

We have pleasure in reproducing a photo of Mr. A. B. Petrie, the president of the company, whose personality is a well-known figure in Western Canada to-day. The character of the Magnet cream separator (the Petrie Manufacturing Company's special product) and the company's business methods has secured the confidence of the wide circle of the dairy-farming public right through the Dominion.

While giving the best of his time and



A. B. PETRIE,
President, Petrie Manufacturing Co.

energy to the conduct of the factory at Hamilton, Mr. Petrie makes a tour of the West three or four times every year, with the purpose of keeping abreast of the times and adjusting his business to the needs of every new development.

A Magnet warehouse being required in Alberta, Mr. Petrie has just made arrangements for the erection of a three-storey reinforced concrete fireproof building, 100 ft. by 42 ft., in the city of Edmonton, to be completed in August, making another link in the Petrie warehouse chain, which will soon be completed on warehouse property, owned by this company, in the various provinces, for that purpose.

Originally a farmer's son, the subject of this sketch approached the manufacturing of the separator with the knowledge of one who knew experimentally what was required in a machine for perfect skimming that was at once easy to handle and so simple in construction that the business of keeping it thoroughly clean presented no difficulties.

The principle of giving satisfaction at any cost, of handing out a square deal in every business transaction, is the established characteristic of the Petrie Manufacturing Company; hence the high standing which it has attained in a little over twelve years doing business with the farmers of Canada.

The Petrie factory is exclusively devoted to the manufacturing of the Magnet, and has a daily capacity of 50 separators; therefore, with experienced mechanics and the best possible material, only good machines are made. Over three-quarters of a million dollars stands behind the Magnet, all invested in Canada, a wonderful tribute to energy and foresight, when the very modest beginning of the concern is remembered.

Mr. Petrie's public life in the East presents an enviable record. He is identified among other enterprises with the Guelph and Ontario Loan Company, of which he is president, and in which over a million and a half dollars are invested in Western Canada.

A handsome new catalogue has just been issued by the Petrie Company, which, in addition to the concise account it gives of every detail of the construction and handling of the Magnet, is a clever compendium of the cream separator as a dairy utensil, and offers many valuable hints on successful dairy farming generally.

Poultry Keeping and How to Succeed at it.

All the precious metals mined in a year and all the wool and mutton from our great sheep farms aren't equal—dollar for dollar—to the enormous value of our yearly output of poultry products.

This is an astonishing fact, but a reliable one.

It is hard to believe that the American hen—numerous as she is—can produce so much wealth as the figures show. It only serves to illustrate a truth—that a business—small in itself—can by proper management be so extended and enlarged as to overtop many other enterprises which seem, at first glance, to be more important.

There is, however, a reason in this as in all other things; and the reason back of the phenomenal expansion of the poultry industry is the new and improved methods of caring for hens.

Up to very recent times the poultry industry has languished, because there seemed no sure way of overcoming common difficulties which were only too apt to wreck the ambitious attempt of the poultry novice.

Hens died from causes which the owner couldn't understand. They lost appetite and quit laying for no apparent reason; or they grew fat and refused to lay altogether. Troubles of this nature don't bother these days—now there's a way, a lately discovered preparation by which chicken ills and troubles are discounted at a trifling interest rate to the hen owner.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the new wonder-worker, and it will cost but the price of a package to put the discouraged hen man on the sure road to success.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is en-

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Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have pains across your forehead?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Answer the questions I've made out for you, write your name and address on the dotted lines in the Free Medical Advice Coupon, cut them both out and mail to me as soon as possible. I'll tell you nothing and will bring valuable information.

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Don't let it destroy your happiness—your health—your very life itself.

Don't waste any more time—energy—money in trying to conquer it with worthless nostrums.

Don't think it can't be vanquished just because you have not sought help in the right place.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured. Let me explain my new scientific treatment—perfected by myself—used only by myself. Thousands of persons, many of them living right near you, testify it has cured them absolutely—completely—permanently.

Catarrh is more than an annoying trouble—more than a brief ailment. It's the advance guard of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh too often becomes Consumption. It has opened the door of death for thousands. Take it in hand now—before it's too late.

I'll gladly send you a careful diagnosis of your case and give you free consultation and advice. It shall not cost you a cent.

LET ME TELL YOU JUST HOW TO CURE CATARRH

Let me show you what I'll do for you, entirely without charge. Thousands have accepted this offer—to-day they are free from Catarrh. You've nothing to lose and everything to gain. Just for the asking you'll receive the benefit of my twenty-five years of experience—my vast knowledge of Catarrh and the way to cure it.

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tirely different from the great mass of condiments and "sure thing" egg producers which fake exploiters are rushing on the market for immediate profit.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is based on a scientific fact and formulated with scientific exactness. It is a tonic. It contains elements which medical men have recognized for generations as beneficial to the digestive organs.

As soon as a poultry keeper learns that fact and adopts Poultry Pan-a-ce-a as a part of his feeding system, things begin to "come his way" and the business pays.

It would not be possible nor advisable to go into a technical explanation of the exact "how" and "why" of Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. Enough has been said to show its usefulness, and that is the sole purpose of this article.

Any interested person can prove the truth of these assertions by putting Pan-a-ce-a to the test. A week's feeding, following the directions which the manufacturers give on the package, will suffice; and if anyone tries it and isn't satisfied that it is the greatest preparation known for inducing hens to lay, chicks to grow, and old fowls to fat—he can go back to the dealer who sold it to him and get his money.—Advertisement.

It is not always quite just compensation simply to give the farmer's wife board and clothes and a good, steady job.

It is our duty as parents to educate our children to look on unnecessary debt as a moral poison.

Real Farm Land Snaps

To any seeker after a genuine bargain in FARM PROPERTY, I can offer the following on terms to suit purchaser:—

1. All of Section 21, Tp. 42, Range 22, west of 3rd. Within easy distance of good town and elevators, in the heart of Saskatchewan's greatest wheat district. Fine open prairie, rich black loam on chocolate clay subsoil. Good water at from 15 to 25 feet. District well settled. Price \$20 per acre.
2. Half Section 1½ miles west of Moosomin, on main line of C.P.R. Improved. Specially adapted for mixed farming. \$16.00 per acre for quick sale.
3. Quarter Section, 2½ miles west of Roblin, on main line C.N.R. Improved. Price \$35.00 per acre.

C. N. Maywood, 320 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg



Wagonloads of Cauliflowers being delivered in Chilliwack, B.C.



Car loads of Preserved Fruit going out from Chilliwack Cannery, via the New Electric Railway.

The Chilliwack Valley and its New Road to Market.

From time to time the Nor'-West Farmer has devoted some space to the chances there are in British Columbia for fruit growing or for mixed farming. As the outcome of a rather prolonged visit made in the summer and early fall of 1909, certain observations of a somewhat prophetic nature were made with regard to the progress that was then in evidence in the great valley of the Lower Fraser.

It is pleasant to receive—often several times in the course of a week—confirmation of what was then put forward from men and women from the Old Country, from Eastern Canada, and even from the wealth-laden prairie provinces, who have gone out to the coast, had a quiet look round, and then selected and settled on the thing that most completely fell in with their individual taste and means.

As we write, several families—notably one man, his wife, and two young folks from one of the brightest and most productive agricultural districts of Morayshire, Scotland, are passing through Winnipeg on their way to Vancouver with a free hand, a comfortably filled purse, and an open mind, but with the determination of staying in British Columbia.

These people have not been moved by anything that the Nor'-West Farmer or any other journal has been saying to them, but they have come out in response to the far better assurance of friends who have preceded them, had made their experiments, and in the end decided that there was "more than a living" in it.

That the opportunities are there in fat lands, splendid climatic conditions, and a great and ever-growing market there is no manner of doubt. As this prospective rancher said, "It is entirely a question of management." From the same materials one man builds hovels and another palaces, and there is no royalty to pay on common sense.

Speaking of Chilliwack the other day, someone who had recently spent a week in the district said: "You wouldn't know the place now." What with the topographical changes the British Columbia Electric Railway has made and the development in cultivation, etc., the picturesque and thriving eastern terminus of that railway has marked a new era in its progress.

Its local "luminary" comes to us every week fairly sizzling with enthusiasm, its headlines setting forth in the boldest types all sorts of improvements and additions which are being made, and its periodical increase in produce, etc.

The latest subject to engage the serious interest of the people is the pro-

spect of having the town of Chilliwack recognized as the distributing centre for supplies to the great mining industry which is accumulating around Steamboat City—a "city" in the making. A deputation from the local board of trade has waited upon and received substantial encouragement from the Provincial Government in their request for aid in improving the Mount Baker trail, the most direct route, it seems, by which supplies of lumber and foodstuffs can be shipped in.

Chilliwack is a large producer both of lumber and all sorts of feed for man and beast, is the nearest point to the base of these mining operations, and therefore likely to reap the lion's share of the traffic.

The dairy industry in the Chilliwack Valley also seems to be having a good time. One of its two large creameries recently held its annual general meeting, when, among other encouraging features, its payments for butter fat for the year had increased by over \$3,000, and the general effect of the year's business was that the creamery's patrons had in consequence of the profitable sale of their by-products received a much better return per cow than at any time in the past, when the company was dependent upon the manufacture of butter.

All round, from Vancouver and elsewhere, the most encouraging reports come in of the steady swelling of the products of this fine portion of the Dominion and of the still more rapid increase of the market for the stuffs grown or raised nearby. Poultry especially, whether in eggs or table birds, are at a very high figure, and there are no

"small potatoes" either literally or figuratively when applied to values of the Fraser Valley products.

Scotland Yet.

A subscriber wants a description of Scotland Yet (14,839), also asks us to publish his pedigree, which follows:—Scotland Yet (14,839).—Dark brown face and legs white. Foaled 27th April, 1906. Bred by J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun

Castle, Dollar. Property of T. Purdie, Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark. Sire, Royal Favourite (10,630). Dam, Chester Princess (16,371), by Baron's Pride (9,122). Gr.-dam, Orphan Princess (13,281), by Prince of Fashion. G.-gr.-dam, Princess II. (10,556), by Darnley (222). G.-g.-gr.-dam, Princess of Girvan (4,661), by Lord Lyon (489). G.-g.-g.-gr.-dam, Louise (538), by Prince of Wales (673). G.-g.-g.-gr.-dam, Fanny, by Samson (741).

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The following special letter, relative to the grain markets, was written after the close of trading on April 15:—

Wheat.

Just after the date of our last review, which was March 31, the wheat markets reached the lowest point in the steady decline that had been going on since about the 12th of January. On the 13th January our Winnipeg May wheat closed at 100¼c., and on the 3rd of April at 88¾c., a decline of 11½c. per bush. But, heavy as the decline in our Winnipeg prices had been, it was moderate when compared to the decline in the United States markets. At New York the decline in the same period was 13½c., at Chicago 17¼c., at Duluth 18c., and at Minneapolis 18½c. In the fullness of time, however, the turn to this period of depression came, and on the 4th April, without any special influence being discernible, the feeling in the markets and the tone to them underwent a change, which with slight and temporary reactions has developed strength and has resulted in substantial advance in prices. Thus, at the close of markets to-day, we find that since the low point on the 3rd April Winnipeg May wheat has advanced 4½c., New York 3¾c., Chicago 6¾c., Duluth 5½c., and Minneapolis 6c.

We have all along, in face of the recent decline, stood up for and advocated the idea that wheat values were higher than the market prices indicated, and that the commercial situation of breadstuffs over the world in relation to the world's requirements did not call for such a decline in prices. Since the middle of January there has been a steady decrease in visible supplies all over the world; in fact, there have been large weekly decreases, whereas last year during same period there were steady though moderate weekly increases. The visible supplies have been gradually slipping out of sight, but the trade, that is, the millers, flour dealers, and bakers, had been looking at the declining prices, seeing them going lower, and hoping they would keep on going lower, and with this in view they would not buy wheat or flour for more than immediate requirements, and their reserve stocks were cleaned down to the lowest possible. They evidently ignored the decreasing supplies of actual wheat, and in this they were led and encouraged by the great development of bear sentiment among the professional speculators. The speculative trade had buoyed itself up with the idea that the supplies of wheat were heavy, and were bound to keep prices from going up, and at the same time, with the abundant rains over the most part of the United States winter wheat country, which began about the end of January, and have kept favorable reports about the winter wheat going ever since, it became the popular thing to sell ahead for future delivery at the gradually declining prices. Referring to this in our last review, we wrote as follows, namely: "All this decrease in visible supplies has been taking place in face of the reiterated statements of dull trade, and poor demand for wheat and flour, but it is easy to see that if this sort of thing continues there will come such a demand that may easily raise prices upward with a bound."

Now, this is just what has happened. Millers held off from buying wheat, and flour dealers and bakers from buying flour all they could help, and bear speculators kept offering and selling wheat in the speculative markets at continually lower prices, until the very length they had got to caused them to turn more cautious and go slower in the course they had pursued. When this happened it gave a turn to the whole situation. The big decreases in visible supplies came in for notice, then a few less favourable crop reports came to hand, flour dealers began to make some inquiries for flour, and then to give fairly large orders for same. This set millers to buy wheat more freely, and then shorts in the specu-

lative markets to buy to cover their short sales, and gradually the trade in all departments has increased during the fortnight, and prices have gradually advanced, the buying being keener during the first week, and it has ended in a bound upward to-day of 1¾c. to 2¾c. Whether the advance will go further at the present time it is impossible to say. Wheat the world over is not really scarce just now, and the sharp advance may check the growing demand, while at same time it may cause larger offerings, for it is easy to conceive of people who have wheat for sale being ready to let go on an advance of 5c. or 6c. per bus.

Be this as it may, we are of the opinion, through study and observation, that the world's requirements of wheat have grown so large that there is no economical reason for prices being lower than they are at present. Speculative short sellers may by their operations force prices down temporarily, but the factor of supply and demand will raise them again, because until the world makes a considerable further large increase in production the amount of the supply is going to be too close to the amount of the requirements to enable the consumer to feel complacent in regard to an easy full continuation of supplies. The world's crops of 1909 and 1910 have been the largest on record, and we can easily imagine the world's crop of 1911 less by two or three hundred million bushels, and in such a case there would be a fine pinch for wheat in the summer of 1912, and higher prices than any seen in the last three years.

In the meantime we need not look so far ahead as next year, but must give attention to the more immediate future. A special event since the date of our last review was the issuing on the 10th inst. of the U.S. Government report of the condition of the winter wheat in the United States on April 1st. It had been generally expected by the trade that the report would show a percentage condition of 85, but when it came out it was only 83.3, and it had a moderately bullish effect on the market, as it was at least 1.7 less than expected. It compares with a ten year average of 86.9 on April 1st. The number of acres computed to have been planted to winter wheat in the U.S. this year is 34,485,000 acres, and the percentage of 83.3 on this number of acres indicates a probable yield of winter wheat of about 509,000,000 bus. Last year the April condition indicated a probable yield of 473,000,000 bus., and the final estimate of actual production after harvest was 464,000,000 bus. It is expected that at least 2,000,000 acres of poor crop are being abandoned and planted with oats or corn, but the acreage plowed up is not given until the May crop report is issued. While the report is not strikingly bullish, it is not so bearish as was expected, although the most bearish factor in the United States wheat situation has been the reported fine prospects for their winter wheat crop. Last year at this time that crop was being daily killed by the crop experts reporting great damage by thawing and freezing weather in some of the leading states, and too dry conditions in the south-west country, and in face of that prices declined, and after all a pretty large yield of winter wheat was secured. This season, although the winter wheat had a very unfavorable seed time owing to dry weather and dry soil, the winter has been comparatively mild, and over all but the far western portion of the crop there has been abundance of moisture since January, but it remains to be seen what the ultimate result will be.

Extreme dryness of soil over the spring wheat country caused some apprehension in looking forward to the prospects for the spring wheat crop, but some rains and snow in the last half of March and since April came in have for the present allayed fears of too dry conditions. But it has been such weather as to prevent seeding, and in the last few days very wet weather, followed by snow and wintry conditions, has been experienced over nearly all the spring wheat country. The moisture is badly needed, but unfortunately it has come just as seed-time was about to begin in earnest, and now it is causing delay which if prolonged may run into a late seedtime. The fact is, the American and Canadian wheat crops, both winter and spring, may

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Feed and Seed Grain

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley, or flax. Write or wire. Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading. Large advances and prompt adjustments. If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

James Richardson & Sons Ltd

Western Offices:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Exchange, Calgary

Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds.

Sample and price on application.

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

An Anchor of Security

is found in Life Insurance. It means safety of principal—certainty of return—the surest of all investments.

These are generalities. Come down to personal application by seeing what Life Insurance can do for YOU. Obtain rates, and dependable advice. Do so now—while the subject is in mind.

You will find the Great-West policies well worth investigating. The rates are low—the profits high.

Full particulars for the asking—and there will be no undue solicitation to insure. State age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

have many vicissitudes to encounter before harvest, and it is simply impossible so early in the season to gauge with any degree of definiteness what the yields are going to be. However, prices for wheat in the near as well as more distant future will now be chiefly governed by reports regarding the progress of the new crops, and in this view we strongly advise our western farmers to hold on to the balance of wheat and also oats they may have until after the growing season demonstrates with some certainty what the production is likely to be. There is practically no danger of having to take lower prices than now prevail, and should unfavorable weather conditions develop the prospect of any considerable shortage in yield, prices would surely make a big advance.

We do not feel confident that there will be large crops this year in either America or Europe. Mild winter weather and plenty of rain in the last two months have made a large part of the winter wheat in the U.S. to look thriving, but much of the western part in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska is making little progress owing to a dry seedtime and defective germination, and generally the season is late. The spring wheat in the U.S. and Canada is not seeded yet, and may run into a late seedtime, besides which the subsoil is abnormally dry and lacking in moisture, and should we have a dry, warm season the yield will only be moderate. In Europe the condition of the winter wheat crops has never been particularly high any time during the season, and lately there have been complaints from several countries. Russia, Hungary, Germany, and France have all suffered from unfavorable weather, so that to all appearances the prospects are not nearly so good as last year. Any considerable world's shortage this season will cause much higher prices later.

Our Winnipeg market continues to be active. There is a strong demand from millers for one and two Northern, and there has been a good demand for the lower grades for export. Receipts from the country have continued large, and stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur show considerable increase, but as soon as lake navigation opens, large shipments will soon reduce stocks, and we expect the movement from the country will soon assume small proportions. Lake navigation will probably open about the 25th inst., unless hindered by very cold weather. To-day's cash prices are: 1 Nov., 92½¢; 2 Nov., 90¢; 3 Nov., 87½¢; No. 4 wheat, 82½¢; No. 5, 77½¢; No. 6, 71½¢; feed wheat, 61¢. No. 2 Alberta red winter, 87¢; No. 3 A.R., 84½¢. Futures closed, May 93½¢, July 95½¢, October 89½¢.

Oats.

The oat market has been steady and firm, with a fair amount of business passing, and prices a little higher. To-day's cash price for No. 2 Can. Western is 33½¢, but the price of other grades is not quoted. Futures closed, May 34¼¢, July 35¢.

Barley.

The barley market is quiet, but very firm, and prices have advanced 5¢, and 10¢, in the last two weeks. Scarcity of barley has caused prices to go very high in the United States, hence the advance in our prices. To-day's prices are: No. 3, 70¢; No. 4, 55¢.

Flax.

There is scarcely anything doing in flax, but prices are 8¢ higher than a fortnight ago. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1 N.W., 242¢; 1 Man., 240¢. Futures closed, May 246¢, July 235½¢.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

The live stock market last week was decidedly slow and draggy, and prices in many instances showed a further take off from the decline of the two closing days of the previous week. Being the closing week of Lent and Jewish holidays, the dressed meat requirements have fallen from the normal demand.

One bunch of cattle averaging 1,250 lbs. sold on April 12 at \$6.25. These were about the best finished cattle that

have been here this season. Outside of this sale the best cattle sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75, with the medium kinds from \$4 to \$4.75. Packers claim that they are well stocked with beef at present, and with the added amount of dressed meats shipped in from the east we cannot see much improvement for the next few days. The present supply will have to be worked off first. The commission houses quote prices as follows, delivered, fed and watered:—

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.75 to 5.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Good fat cows	4.50 to 5.00
Common to medium cows	3.75 to 4.25
Canners	2.75 to 3.00
Best bulls	4.00 to 4.50
Common and medium bulls	3.50 to 3.75

The supply of hogs has also been light, yet last week's current prices held close to the 7 cent mark. Packers claim that a further reduction of a quarter will likely prevail.

Eggs, Dairy Produce and Poultry.

Plenty of western eggs to supply the market; quoted by the Empire Meat Market at 16 cents, delivered in Winnipeg. Dairy butter in pound prints 22 cents; in tubs or crocks 20 cents. Some poultry arrived for the Easter market, and brought 20 cents a pound, dressed.

Press or Disc Drill.

D. R., Rouleau, Sask.—“Kindly give your opinion regarding the press drill. Is it suitable for sowing flax on summer fallow or on new breaking? Some contend that it will press flax seed into the soil too deeply.”

Answer by Prof. Bedford.—I think there is some advantage in using the press drill on very light, sandy land, as the pressure has a tendency to pack the light soil around the grain, and in that way hasten germination and stimulate plant growth. But in all other classes of soil I much prefer a disc drill for the reason that the press drill shoes will often fail to penetrate even slightly frozen or cloddy land. Stubble and other trash also have a tendency to keep the shoes of the press drill from making a sufficiently deep channel for the seed grain. This seldom occurs with a disc drill, as it cuts a way for itself through all kinds of trash, hard soil and clods. A few years ago I had an excellent object lesson on the advantages of disc drilling. The implement was a double disc drill, and the grain a good, bright sample of field peas. Although the field had many hard and soddy spots where the cultivation had not been thorough, still the peas came up with almost perfect regularity, showing that the grain had all been deposited at an even depth, and the crop was an abundant one.

Tree Order by Minor.

Subscriber, Alta.—“I bought some trees last summer from a nursery agent and signed a contract for same. Six months later I wrote to the company and cancelled my order. Can the company make me pay the order when I signed the contract before I was 21 years of age?”

Answer.—No.

Dirt and darkness foster disease. Pure air and sunshine are their antidotes.

A great number of our wants are special wants of the imagination; we want them simply because we think that we want them; they give us no enjoyment when we obtain them; the want of them is only known by a disagreeable feeling that we are without them.

FOR SALE—Toulouse gander and one new 260 egg Cabinet hot water incubator, cost thirty dollars, will take twenty. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—TWO CENTS per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED FARM—Good pure bred and registered cattle. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

FOR SALE IN ALBERTA—640 acres good rich land, in settled district, school and other conveniences. Write Wm. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—1500 bushels of Mensury barley for seed. Sample on application. Price 50 cents. W. H. Brayshaw, Kelso, Man.

PUREBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—For hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, from good winter layers. J. B. Coleman, Roseisle, Man.

SEED POTATOES—of the following kinds for sale: Manitoba Wonders, Freemans, Earliest Six Weeks, and Wee Macgregor. \$1.00 per bushel. John Strachan, Pope, Man.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—One bull, three years old, \$100, one bull, 20 months, \$75, four bulls from 7 to 10 months, \$35 each. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Banner seed oats, rye, Berkshire pigs, Plymouth Rock eggs, two new Sylvester Hoe drills \$45.00, four improved farms at \$12.00 per acre, baled hay and wood. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—The celebrated Hackney stallion Fauntleroy (392), 9 years old, A1 stock getter, and a money maker, winner of eight first prizes, one second and three diplomas. Apply to John Anderson, Box 32, Manor, Sask.

FOR SALE—Fertile eggs for hatching from pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. “Best by Test” for eating and laying. Only breed kept and best breed to keep. Also pure bred pedigreed Scotch collie dogs, and a few good building lots. T. O. Mellor, Minnedosa, Man.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—18 months old. Lily Ann's Colantha Sir Fayne, sired by Johanna Colantha 2nd Sir Fayne, No. 45998, H.B. (half brother of Grand Champion International Chicago 1907). J. B. Burnett, East Solki, k.

SEED POTATOES—Honey Eye Rose, grown from imported seed. Hand selected for several years for increased yield, smoothness and other desirable qualities. Awarded prizes Regina and Brandon. Malcolm N. Ross, Box 171, Regina.

FOR SALE—Good Clyde stallion, six years old, good stock getter, weight about 1750. His stock can be seen at our farm. Also two good Clyde stud colts, two years old. Terms to suit purchaser. D. A. Fraser, Emerson, Man.

FOR SALE—One 10-furrow Cockshutt Engine gang, price \$600. Two 3-furrow John Deere Engine gangs, price \$175. One 34-horse North West Engine, price \$3000. The above articles are in first class condition, having done very little work. Horses or cattle or a good Clyde Stallion taken in Exchange. J.R. Dinnin, Abernethy Sask.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abel Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

FERRIS STRAIN OF S.C.W. LEGHORNS—Eggs from these winners of all 1sts and Specials offered at Provincial Show, Regina, 1910, at \$2 for 13 eggs. Day-old Chicks from above 25 cents each. Orders booked now for. May hatched chicks. No order accepted unless accompanied by cash. Miss Grainger, Moose Jaw, Sask.

BEST FRUIT LAND—In British Columbia, “Carlin Orchards,” Upper Okanagan Valley, mild climate. Finest fruit grown without irrigation. Railway through property. Low prices, long terms payment. Write for illustrated pamphlet “N.” Rogers, Black & McAlpine, Vancouver, B.C.

DAIRY, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS.—Land in lots from 5 acres up; close to Abbotsford; on electric road. Best location in the Fraser Valley. The garden of British Columbia. Crop failures unknown. For booklet, prices and terms, write Jos. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

FOR SALE—A few Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00 each; Silver Wyandotte and B. P. Rock cockerels \$2.00 each. Eggs in season from Rose Comb Brown Leghorns 13, \$1.50; B. P. Rocks 13, \$2.00; Cornish Indian Games 13, \$2.50; Imperial Pekin ducks 11, \$2.50; also a wolf hound bitch and six months pup \$30.00. T. Grant, 453 Spadina Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion, Woodland's Prince, foaled May, 1908, bay, white markings, sure foal getter, sire King's Crest, imp. He is a big, drafty colt with good feet and legs, weighing about 1700. Send for photo. Also three good Shorthorn bull calves. Long distance phone. Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.

FOR SALE—That well-known Shire Stallion, “Victor” No. 7405, rising 8 years old, the property of the Ewart Hannah Shire Horse Company Limited. The above horse has stood for service in this district for the past four years, and has proved a successful sire of high-class stock. Reasons for selling, own stock coming in. This is an excellent opportunity of purchasing a high-class horse at a reasonable figure. For fuller particulars apply to the Secretary, Jas. Ewart, Box 45, Sinitluta, Sask.

FOR SALE—New Idea Incubator and Brooder with copper tank, 200 egg size, nearly new, cheap. Apply Joseph Bowen, 544 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE—For particulars apply to Thos. Atchison, 299 Stanley Street, Winnipeg.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE—Best \$10.00, ordinary \$8.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. T. S. Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—Good light Brahma cockerels, also Light Brahma and Barred Rock eggs. Miss A. Whitman, Box 50, Souris, Man.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from snow white birds, highest type of breeding, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

POTATOES—Rochester Rose, Early Iho, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Write quickly. S. Major Coles, Moffat, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.C. Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown and White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. J. C. Peacock, Wood Bay, Man.

S.S. HAMBURG—Pen consisting of imported stock, \$3.00 per setting, 2nd pen \$1.50 per setting. White Rocks, \$1.50 per setting. J.N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE—On easy terms, close to railway, good land and good water. For further particulars apply The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor Sask.

FOR SALE—Choice Shorthorn cattle at right prices. Three yearling bulls, also cows and heifers all ages. For particulars apply to A.G. Main, Reaburn, Man.

A COMFORTABLE HOME—Is offered by an elderly lady, widow, to a young girl who wishes to go to school in the city, in return for the company and a little work after hours. Address Mrs S. J., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

MAY HATCHED BUFF WYANDOTTES—Lay in October, that's what counts. Try them. Also Houdans and Brown Leghorns. Eggs fifteen \$1.50, thirty \$2.50. James E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Two pure-bred Holstein bull calves, one dropped January 16th, 1911, \$25.00; the other March 16th, 1911, also \$25.00, if taken at once. Write to J. V. Boyd, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND—Good second hand steam threshing and plowing outfit, near Winnipeg. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

EGGS FOR SALE—At \$1.50 per setting of 15, and from picked pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. W. H. Gray, Abernethy, Sask.

TO CATHOLICS ONLY—if you have \$20 or more to invest in a safe and profitable enterprise, which has banking endorsements, send for my free book. Philip Harding Dept. c313, Box 96, Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—About 1200 lbs. of Brome grass seed, guaranteed free from weeds, tested 95 per cent, price 10 cents per lb., add 75 cents per 100 lbs. for new cotton bags. Address Wm. Langrish, Oxbow, Sask.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—For work at home paying \$2.00 or \$3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE—All Gold 2nd, registered Clyde stallion, rising 3 years, 1700 lbs., bay white markings, sure foal getter. Also pair black roadsters, 7 years, first prize wherever shown. A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From winners and good layers. Hens averaged 165 eggs each 1910. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$2 per 15; Houdans, high class birds, eggs \$3 per 15. Write F. Frame and Blanchard, Chamberlain, Sask.

ALEX. SCOTT, Bradwardine, Man., breeder and exhibitor of prize winning stock. S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$2.00 per 15. Barred P. Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15.

ANCONAS AND LEGHORNS—Winter layers, big payers. Hatching eggs and baby chicks delivered anywhere. Free Circular. Ed. C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont. Vice-Pres. Int. Ancona Club.

Raymond View Poultry Farm

Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Golden Wyandottes, Made clean sweep of prizes at Falland Winter Shows, Eggs for hatching.

Jno. Johannesson, Raymond, Alta.

Glen Poultry Farm

Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Partridge Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Won 75 firsts, 60 seconds and 40 thirds at the Fall and Winter Shows. Eggs for sale.

H. A. Jones, Raymond, Alta.

Where the World Grows Wool.

Australasia is the greatest wool growing part of the world, producing almost one-quarter of the whole world's supply. It is no wonder, therefore, that we find the agricultural statisticians there figuring on the wool question in much the same way as our own statisticians figure on the wheat crop. And here is the latest result of the figuring. It is taken from the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, issued under direction of the Minister of Agriculture for that state. This report says:—

The following figures show the estimated wool clip of the world, those of Australasia being for the year 1908, and those of the rest of the world for 1906. These are the latest figures available in each case:—

Australasia—	Lbs.
New South Wales	344,551,000
Queensland	115,283,000
Victoria	93,999,000
South Australia	52,041,000
West Australia	22,451,000
Tasmania	13,860,000
Commonwealth	642,185,000
New Zealand	200,547,000

South America—	Lbs.
Argentina	328,731,000
Other	107,985,000
Europe—	Lbs.
Russia	320,000,000
United Kingdom	133,088,000
France	78,000,000
Other	273,200,000

North America—	Lbs.
United States	298,915,000
Other	19,833,000

Asia—	Lbs.
Russia	60,000,000
British India	50,000,000
Turkey	45,000,000
China	42,253,000
Other	13,146,000

Africa—	Lbs.
South Africa	89,783,000
Algeria	33,184,000
Other	16,735,000

Grand Total ..2,752,585,000

On this basis, the principal wool-producing countries are:—

	Lbs.	Per cent.
Australia	642,185,000	23.4
Russian Empire	380,000,000	13.8
Argentina	328,731,000	11.9
United States	298,915,000	10.9
New Zealand	200,547,000	7.3
United Kingdom	133,088,000	4.8
All other	769,119,000	27.9

Total ... 2,752,585,000 ... 100.0

Prices over 500 years ago

We have just come across some facts regarding some ancient records that, a few years ago, were brought to light at Cardiff, Wales, and that show prices paid there in the year 1394. One of these records is an account rendered to the king's receiver general of 25 cents for the sale of one bull calf; 32 cents for one ewe; \$2.50 for two yearling ewes and 8 cents for a suckling pig. In the year 1316 this same official received \$22.25 for the sale of 44¼ acres of hay. Wheat at this period was sold for 28 cents a bushel; barley at 20 cents, and oats at 10 cents. Seed wheat was sold at 20 cents a bushel and seed beans at 14 cents. Oxen were very cheap in those times. Two were bought for cart use for \$2.25 each; 23 plow oxen at \$3.30 per head; while a bull and 14 cows bought to stock a field cost \$2.25. It costs 5 cents to mow an acre of grass. Incidentally we might mention the grewsome record where a cord was bought to hang a thief for 2 cents, and a man was paid 8 cents for hanging him. Unquestionably money is a good deal cheaper now than it was five hundred years ago, and it certainly takes a good deal more of it to conduct the business of the world.

True friendship increases as life's end approaches, just as the shadows lengthen every degree the sun declines towards setting.

FORTUNE GIVEN AWAY

Famous Specialist Offers to Send a Special Prescription For Any Ailment, a Letter of Advice and a 192-page Medical Book FREE TO ALL Who Write

Valuable Medical Book Free

My Home Medical Book on the "Ills of Humanity—Their Cause and Cure" contains 192 pages of valuable professional information and private advice. It is written in plain English that all can understand and is well illustrated. A copy should be in every home and read by every man and woman. It describes all diseases, explains all symptoms, gives the causes of diseases, tells how to prevent sickness, tells what to eat and what not to eat for each disease and explains how a great many diseases can be cured in your own home without a doctor. If you want to be well and remain well, this is the book you should have. Fill the coupon below and I will send it to you free, postage paid. Only one copy will be sent to a family.

Diseases I Cure

I don't claim that my prescription will cure cancer, leprosy, and other incurable diseases, but I do claim that they have cured and are ACTUALLY, POSITIVELY curing every day desperate, stubborn chronic cases of all kinds—cases that were pronounced incurable by other doctors. Thousands in despair, in pain and misery have written to me as a last resort, have taken the treatment which I prescribed, have followed my advice and have found a new life bounding with **health and vigor**.

I want to prove what the treatment which I prescribe will do for you. No matter what disease you have or how long you have suffered—no matter how many remedies you have vainly tried—no matter what other doctors have failed—you should try this treatment from a doctor who **SUCCEEDS WHEN OTHERS FAIL**. Thousands of weak despondent men have been restored to vigorous, forceful, energetic activity, full of the GO—VIM and potent strength that make life worth living. Thousands of suffering, pain-racked women are healthy and happy. Why not you?

Fill out the coupon, or if you wish, give me a description of your case in your own words. Send the coupon to me and by return mail **FREE** and postage paid, in a plain sealed letter, I will send the prescription, my 192-page medical book and a personal letter of advice. I ask no pay—**NOT ONE PENNY**.

Free Prescription for Any Disease

Dr. Kidd's name and fame are world wide. Wherever civilized man can be found there his wonderful skill and success are known. He has cured thousands of desperate chronic cases, many of which had been declared incurable by other doctors. Much of his remarkable success has been due to the wonderful remedies used. No time—no expense, no trouble has been spared in bringing together these healing, curative life-giving medicines. Asia, Africa, Australia, the islands of the sea, the uttermost parts of the earth have been searched for the rare roots, herbs, fruits and precious minerals from which these remedies are made. These private prescriptions have been improved year after year as new drugs were discovered. They have been tried and proven in thousands of cases.

Dr. Kidd now has a private prescription for nearly every disease to which flesh is heir—prescriptions that are the result of years of study, years of experience—prescriptions that have cured where all else had failed—prescriptions that are making marvelous cures every day. His offer to send a special prescription to any sick or afflicted person is a most generous gift to suffering humanity from one of the world's greatest doctors.

Free Letter of Advice

As soon as I receive the coupon below, besides sending the prescription and my big medical book, I will write you a long letter of advice telling you exactly how to take the treatment. I will refer you to pages in my book which will tell you all about **your** case. If you follow the advice in this letter it will be a great help to you in becoming absolutely well and strong. Other specialists receive hundreds of dollars for verbal advice; this is sent to you **FREE**, plainly written in plain words so it can be remembered and followed.

I Ask Nothing

I will accept no pay—not one penny, for the prescriptions, my Medical Book or the letter of advice. I want to prove my ability to every sick or afflicted person who will accept this offer now before it is too late. I may not repeat this offer. I want to prove my skill to you, this will prove it to your friends and neighbors. If I cure you I know you will speak a kindly word for me when convenient. This is all I ask. You will be under no obligations to me. The Special Prescription, Book and letter of advice will cost you nothing.

FILL THE COUPON BELOW AND MAIL IT TO-DAY

Coupon for FREE Prescription and FREE Book

DR. JAMES W. KIDD, 497 Kidd Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Send me at once, all charges paid, your free prescription for my case and your 192-page medical book—all entirely free to me.

My Name is

Address is

Age How long afflicted?

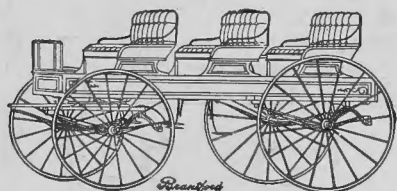
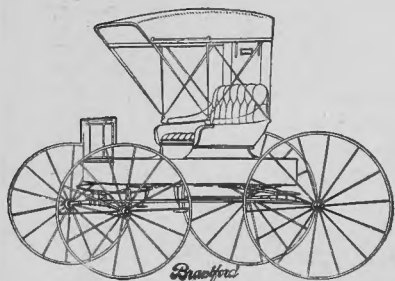
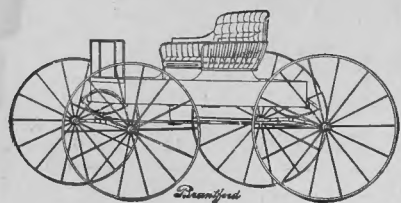
If your disease is not on the list opposite write the name here

My Principal Trouble Has Been

Make a cross X in front of your trouble. Two crosses XX in front of the one from which you suffer most.

... Rheumatism	... Kidney Trouble
... Lumbago	... Bladder Trouble
... Eczema	... Heart Disease
... Scrofula	... Impure Blood
... Catarrh	... Female trouble
... Dropsy	... Torpid Liver
... Piles	... Partial Paralysis
... Neuralgia	... Chronic Cough
... Diarrhoea	... Nervousness
... Constipation	... Prostatitis
... Indigestion	... Malaria
... Headache	... Pimples
... Dizziness	... Lung Trouble
... Epilepsy	... Asthma

Can't we Sell You a Well-Made Carriage or Wagon--Built Right?



Want carriage style and looks? Answer is, a Brantford Buggy from the Cockshutt Dealer. First of all, quality is in them, price is right, and the style is there. That is why the Brantford Buggy line is popular.

But why should you look at Brantford Buggies? This is why—every buggy is right, and in addition, the choice is wide—covers every need you want filled.

For instance, wheels. Sarven-style, of course. But you can choose $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ or 1 inch iron tires, solid rubber, cushion rubber. There's variety. Axles—Brantford style usually steel arch or drop—strength and looks. Springs? Take your choice of best-steel banner-style, and elliptic or Shuler style—three main kinds. Shafts—these deserve special mention—best on the market.

Read this fact talk on shafts. XXX hickory always—that means the woodwork is right. Second point, no welded iron in them. Pressed steel T's—corner braces double, pressed steel. Means strength. Other irons are drop forged one piece. Means strength. Lock heel brace follows bend of shaft: bolts to shaft at centre. Means strength. Brantford shafts are right—absolutely safe, pretty, well-made, good looking. Always see the carriage shafts are right. They are, in the Brantford line.

Now for styles. Send to us for the Brantford Buggy book. We'll see you're suited by a Cockshutt Dealer. This book shows the newest auto seat styles—leather or rubber tops, tire choices. Any style body, road wagons, concords, surreys, stanhopes, runabouts, phaetons, buckboards. See Brantford numbers 25, 310, 410, 219. They're popular. Just meet Western needs. Get the Buggy Book to-day.

Adams Wagons

See the Cockshutt Dealer

Adams Wagons mean Strength—Wear—Construction that "Stands Up." See the Cockshutt Dealer—get the Wagon Book from us or him.

First, the wheels. Wheels no good—wagon **can't** be good. Here are Adams wheels—big hubs of best black birch, spokes and felloes of best white oak, tires of open hearth steel. Isn't that strong construction? Do you know stronger? Adams wheels care for Adams Wagon loads.

Second, Adams axles. Extra big, straight-grained best maple. No bolts through the axle—everything clipped around it. Means strength. Strength added by large, heavy patent-trust skein—Adams Patent. Strength added to this by large flat truss plate of steel on axle bottom. Strength added to this by double-braced steel-braced hounds, instead of single iron braces. Strength on strength makes Adams Axles and Gear as strong as the wheels—will stand wear and tear—built right.

Not only that. Every piece of gear-wood linseed oil treated—thoroughly seasoned in a special plant—specially inspected for quality piece by piece before it is accepted. The wood is right. Not only that, but all wood parts interchangeable, and fitted with open-hearth standardized steel work throughout. Duplicate any part any time.

Brantford Buggies

See the Cockshutt Dealer



As perfect in box fittings as in running gear. Adams Standard or Adams Special Wagons meet your need. Anti-split pine or hardwood box bottoms cross braced with hardwood sills, braced sides, spreader chains, grain tops with anti-spill steel grain-strips. Hand painting throughout. Get the Adams Wagon Book, and lay plans for

the right wagon—Adams. No better way to build for wear. You'll get value for a quarter cent try to come by getting the Adams now—See the Cockshutt Dealer.

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